PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.*

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
# Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

BOMBAY BRANCH THE SOCIE

No. 54,168.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M. 1907. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Aug. | CHINA | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 10th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 17th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | .... |
| 24th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 31st „ * | CALEDONIA | 7558 | .... | .... |
| 7th Sept. | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 14th „ | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |
| 21st „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 28th „ | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | .... |
| 5th Oct. | ORIENTAL | 5284 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 12th „ | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | .... |
| 19th „ | ORIENTAL | 5284 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 26th „ | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 2nd Nov† | MACEDONIA | 10512 | .... | ... |
| 9th „ | OCEANA | 6610 | .... | .... |
| 16th „ | PENINSULAR | 5294 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 23rd „ | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | .... |

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route.*

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26 h JULY, 1907.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 5,681 | Boyer | 8th Aug 1907. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 5th Sept „ |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,385 | Guionnet | 3rd Oct. „ |
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 31st „ „ |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 28th Nov. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 26th Dec. „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Combe | 23rd Jan. 1908. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,143 | Magnen | 16th Aug. 1907. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 13th Sept. „ |
| DUMBEA | 5,686 | Boyer | 11th Oct. „ |

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICA | 4596 | G. Ricich | 1st Aug. |
| SILESIA | 5159 | G. Berguglian | 1st Sept. |
| AFRICA | 4596 | G. Raicich | 1st Oct. |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Forcati | 1st Nov. |
| BOHEMIA | 4232 | M. Babcevich | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4596 | P. Badessich | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th „ |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† F. FERDINAND. | 6016 | G. Matcovich | 2nd Aug. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by Nort German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | 5695 | P. Craglietto | 30th Aug. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 58, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DWARKA | 1,700 | Thur. 1st Aug. | 8 a.m. (direct). |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Frid. 2nd Aug. | 7 a.m. (direct). |

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerr, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Sept, calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.
31st July, 1907.

### KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGE available to ENGLAND per Natal Liner S. S. "UMGENI," SAILING about 20th August. Contains First and Second Class accommodation, carries Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will either be landed at Weymouth or Plymouth. For further particulars apply to—

R. A. WILLIS,
*Agent* for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Captain. | Tonnage. | Date 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 5124 | 14th Aug. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 6716 | 27th „ |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5106 | 16th Sept. |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 6th Oct. |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 16th „ |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 5th Nov. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R | 5124 | 16th „ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 350 |
| Bombay to Port Said | Rs. 380 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | Rs. 525 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 550 |
| Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent | Rs. 600 |
| Bombay to New York | Rs. 720 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | Rs. 900 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | Rs. 950 |

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents. Bombay*

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure, 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T. Arakawa | 5th Aug. | 13th Aug. |
| TOTOMI MARU | ... | A. Keith | 16th „ | 24th „ |
| YETOROFU MARU | .. | K. Sato | 18th „ | 28th „ |
| WAKAMIYA MARU | .. | – ... | 1st Sept. | 11th Sept. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | ... | K. Kori | 8th Sept. | 19th Sept. |
| YEBOSHI MARU | ... | ...... | 22nd Sept. | 2nd Oct. |
| TAKASAKI MARU | ... | .... | 29th Sept. | 10th Oct. |
| RIOJUN MARU | ... | G. S Laprik. | 13th Oct. | 23rd Oct. |
| KAGESHIMA MARU | ... | T Arakawa | 22nd Oct | 2nd Nov. |
| MOYORO MARU | ... | .... | 4th Nov. | 14th Nov. |

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
*Manager*
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

### FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

### NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### POL ROGER

CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE,
1900
VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

### BURKE'S THREE STAR WHISKY.

Rs. 2 8 per bottle,
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

### CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

### BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

### AT BROOKLANDS

The most Successful Car
was the
SIX CYLINDER
NAPIER
The only Car to obtain
3 FIRSTS.
1st in heat, Marcel Renault Plate,
1st in final, Marcel Renault Plate,
1st in Byfleet Plate,
Tying with a 4-cylinder Car of greater horse power.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

### LIPTON

LTD.,
TEA MERCHANTS
TO
H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
AND TO
H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

### IT'S THE STRONG BIRD

THAT FACES THE GALE. Have you to Battle against Malaria, Epidemic Fevers, Plague attacks, Ague, Chill, &c.? Take SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and save your self enjoying good health.

Sold every where in India; ask your Chemist and he will supply you.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
☞ THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY. ☜
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

### JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—
Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

*Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.*

### PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

***FIRE DEPARTMENT.***

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

***LIFE DEPARTMENT.***

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars.*

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SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/48, *Church Gate Street*,

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co
HUMMUM STREET.

BOMBAY

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager*, BOMBAY.

### THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

| | |
|---|---|
| ISSUED FOR | £2,384,400 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £11,750,000 |
| ASSURANCES IN FORCE | £29,222,600 |

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

| | ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. | | | | ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birth day. | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at Death or at the end of | | | Age next Birthday. |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 63 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

***Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.***

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

### POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH

GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... | £17,837,000 |
| Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded | £ 3,774,000 |

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries*,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
*Chief Agents for* India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

### ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

### THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
*Salesman*,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

### GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

### THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND (One hour's journey from London). This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine, and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
*Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 31st July, 1907.

### NOTICE.

PALLONJEE EDULJEE.

I HAVE taken my SON DARASHAW PALLONJEE, in full PARTNERSHIP in my business from TO-DAY, and the same will be carried on henceforward in the manner and style of—

PALLONJEE EDULJI & SON,
*Sanitary Engineers and Contractors,*
KHETWADI, BOMBAY.

### NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, situate at "BELLA VISTA," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of August, 1907, at 10-30 (Standard Time) to transact the business intimated to the Shareholders by Circular.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
*Agents,*
The Century Sping. & Mfg. Coy., Ltd.
"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1907.

### THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim DIVIDEND, viz., Rs 180/-per whole share and Rs.45/-per quarter share, has been declared and made payable on and after 1st August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 25th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
*Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.*
BOMBAY, 17TH JULY 1907.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISION AGENTS,
East Street, POONA
and
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

### AUCTION
BY UNRESERVED SALE
of
RACE HORSES.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO. beg to announce that they have received instructions to dispose of on the POONA RACE COURSE, at 8 A.M., on Saturday, August 3rd, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the undernoted wellknown RACE HORSES, all in first class condition.

1. "FANDO."—Bay Australian Gelding, aged, 15-1, by "July" out of "Flirt"—Winner of many Races over five and six furlongs.
2. "FITZEROS."—Chestnut Australians Gelding, aged, 15-3, by "Eos" out of "Aresta"—Winner of many Races over five and eight furlongs, good jumper and up to plenty of weight.
3. "Min."—Bay Australian Mare, aged, holds W.I.T.C. certificate under 14-2 for life, by "Little Bernie" out of "Petite Morceau"—Winner of many Races over all distances and in the best company.
4. "Freetrade."—Chestnut Australian Gelding, aged, holds W.I.T.C. certificate, 14-2 for life—by "Freedom" dam by "The Barbe"—Winner of many races, up to weight.
5. "WARDANCE."—Bay Australian Gelding, aged, 16 hands, by "Warpaint" from "Gaiety," up to any weight and winner of many races.
6. "INDABBA."—Chestnut Australian Gelding, aged, holds C. T. C. certificate, 14-2 for life. One of fastest Ponies in Australia, and Winner of many Races.

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| 20 doz. Ladies' Silk Mittins ...........per pair | 0 | 14 |
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| 50 doz. French Braces ..........................each | 0 | 8 |
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## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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CAPITAL ..................................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND ......................................£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ............£600,000
RESERVE FUND ...............£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

### JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Cowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### ECZEMA RESULTS FROM RINGWORM

Child Suffered Three Years From Running Eczema of Head—Doctors' and Chemists' Prescriptions Fail—Head Now Clean and Free From Sores—In Three Weeks

### CUTICURA EFFECTED A MARVELOUS CURE

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, which I used for a running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a marvelous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82, Bronson Road, Raynes Park, Surrey, March 10, 1906."

### MILLIONS
### Of Women Use Cuticura Soap and Ointment

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☛ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

B.G.

### "APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

*ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.*

THE
*Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE ONE ANNA.

### DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

### EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
*Bombay Gazette*
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

### NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES

TO APPEAR NEXT WEEK.

STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

Being a Series of Studies of the Enigmas of
PSYCHICAL RESEARCH,
CRYSTAL GAZING,
TELEPATHY,
DREAMS,
PREMONITIONS,
CLAIRVOYANCE,
APPARITIONS,
ETC.,

By the Writer of
HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—
LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

### FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

### WANTED.

AN experienced 1st Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for a Mill in Mofussil. Apply personally with certificates to HIRACHAND DEVCHAND, No. 60-62, 2nd Floor, Chipi Chawl, opposite Mulji Jetha's Market.

### TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET spacious SHOPS, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL FLATS in Waterloo Mansions, opposite the Wellington Fountain.

Excellent situation for business purposes as well as Residential Quarters.

Complete Electric light and fan installation, two lifts. Ground Floor, Shops from Rs. 350 Rs. 600.

First and Second Floors either for Offices or Residences.

Third and Fourth Floors for Residences from Rs. 165 to 270.

The Building is expected to be ready in a few months.

For Particulars apply to—

P. J. BILIMORIA,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A. FREDOON AND Co.

NEW GOODS arriving every fortnight. A few Selections of LADIES' SILK CHIFFON SCARFS. A rare opportunity for Presents.

LADIES' DRESSES executed promptly and neatly.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

### FOR SALE.

TWO CUSTOMS STEAM LAUNCHES "KATE" and "FLORENCE" each 40'-6" by 9' 0", Horse Power 7 and Speed about 5 Knots as they now lie at Town Bunder. Also a spare Engine. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. E. BOYD,
*Assistant Collector,*
In charge Preventive Service.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
PREVENTIVE SERVICE OFFICE.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order

FINANCIAL ADVANCES—made on approved PERSONAL SECURITY of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-trade, Immovable Properties, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy's Shares, Bonds, Loans, etc. Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

### PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

**CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.**

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

### THE
### BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

| | Cash. | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 11 | " 14 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 6 | " 7 |
| Monthly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 2 | " 3 |

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

| | Cash. | Credit |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 38 |
| Half-yearly. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 16 | " 20 |
| Quarterly. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 9 | " 11 |
| Monthly. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 3 | " 4 |

SINGLE COPY ... ... ... ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence: and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line. ... ... ... ... ... ... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First insertion ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 6-0 | Per Inch. | |
| Second do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 3-8 | do. | do. |
| Third do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 3-0 | do. | do. |
| Fourth do. ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 2-8 | do. | do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... ... ... ... ... | " 2-0 | do. | do. |
| Minimum charge ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 6-0 | do. | do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

### "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... ... | " 7 | " 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... ... | " 4 | " 5 |

### "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
### WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 7 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... ... ... ... | " 4 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Virent, 2,420 tons, Captain G. Nicholson, sailed yesterday for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Warrior, 2,216 tons, Captain F. S. Smith, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with general cargo.

THE steamer Bulysses, 3,957 tons, Captain T. Scott, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Ville-de Tamatave, 2,353 tons, Captain H. Pancellier, will sail to-day for Marseilles Havre &c., with a general cargo and Rev. Mr. Cote as a passenger.

THE A. Lloyds S. N. Co's. steamer Africa, 2,565 tons, Captain G. Raicich, will sail to day for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 130 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 30th July should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R I M S Hardinge | Comdr G A Rose | R I Marine |
| R I M S Margarita | Capt W L Kelly | Pearl Fishery |
| R I M S Investigator | Capt W G Beauchamp | R I Marine |
| R I M S Dufferin | Comdr H S Black | R I Marine |
| R I M S Northbrook | Lieut Harrold | R I Marine |
| R I M S Palinurus | Capt Holloway | Survey Boat |
| Three Torpedo Boats | | Royal Navy |

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 31.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baron Fairlie | 2323 | Parfor | K Nixon & Co |
| Bhundara | 2215 | Brocq | M M & Co |
| Baron Cawdor | | Gaudey | G G Tejpal Co |
| Bezwada | 3270 | Carey N F | M M & Co |
| Caledonia | 3529 | Tocque London | P & O Co |
| Elora | 1491 | Cacklin | M M & Co |
| Helios | 860 | Kundsen | F F Campbell & Co |
| Ipswich | 813 | Wallace | Shah S N Co |
| Ismalia | 3381 | Rose | M M & Co |
| Kola | 510 | Moxon | M M & Co |
| Mazagon | 3522 | Powell | P & O Co |
| Nizam | 2041 | McLennan | T Morrison & Co |
| Shahnoor | 1783 | Foster | Shah S N Co |
| Shahiehan | 2566 | Davison | Shah S N Co |
| Shah Nojam | 2751 | Davison | Shah S N Co |
| Umballa | 3426 | Clowse | M M & Co |

### VESSELS IN DOCK—July 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Ville deTamatave | 2353 | Peancellier | Havre | 1-8 | K Nixon & Co |
| B | Culna | 2963 | Maclachlan | Antwerp | 10-8 | M M & Co |
| C&R | Dinbigh Hall | 3211 | Dowse | L'pool | 10-8 | K Nixon & Co |
| F | Whitgift | 2842 | Coltor | Hamburg | 3-8 | W & A G & Co |
| G | Xeina | 446 | Mohamad | K'chi | N F | The Shah S N Co |
| H | Moshtari | 1110 | Gere | P Gulf | 4-8 | B & P S N Co |
| L | Morocco | 2476 | Boxhall | Hull | 2-8 | F Muir & Co |
| L | Mahanadi | 547 | Ahmed | Repairing | | Bo S N Co |
| M | Satrunji | 547 | Hoosein | K'chi | 3-8 | Bo S N Co |
| N | King George | 2479 | Barnett | Baltimore | 3-8 | R A Willis |
| P | Sutton Hall | 2870 | Mayall | K'chi | 8-8 | K Nixon & Co |
| Q | Madagascor | 1693 | Roullier | Genoa | 12-8 | J M & Co |
| | Offside F | | | | | |
| | Puri | 643 | Ahmed | Repairing | | Bo S N Co |
| | H W P D | | | | | |
| | Dwarka | 750 | Hirst | Busreh | 1-8 | M M & Co |
| | VICTORIA DOCK. | | | | | |
| 1 | St Bride | 2647 | Nicoll | K'chi | 1-8 | T M & Co |
| 3 | Franz Ferdinand | 3843 | Matcovich | Trieste | 2-8 | A L S N Co |
| 5 | Bissborough | 2469 | Padgett | Dunkirk | 3-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 6 | Clan Cameron | 2287 | Cowie | Chittagong | 6-8 | F Muir & Co |
| 7 | Umhlali | 2145 | Richard | Antwerp | 3-8 | R A Willis |
| 8 | Africa | 2565 | Raicich | Trieste | 1-8 | A L S N Co |
| 9 | Malta | 3900 | Peters | Shanghai | 6-8 | P & O Co |
| 10&11 | China | 4166 | Street | London | 3-8 | P & O S N Co |
| 12 | Socotra | 3896 | Hickey | Kobo | 10-8 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Lhasa | 936 | McDiarmid | K'chi | 2-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Afghan Prince | 3183 | Campbell | Hull | 2-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 16 | Baluchistan | 1711 | Davis | Antwerp | 10-8 | M M & Co |

### ARRIVAL.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Olympia s | Osborne | Liverpool, July 6 |

### DEPARTURES.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Barbarigo s<br>Virent s<br>Warrior s | Giacopello<br>Nicholson<br>Smith | Calcutta<br>Port Said<br>Antwerp |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bulysses, Scott, for Karachi.
" Dwarka, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Ville-de-Tamtave, Pancellier, for Havre, &c.
" Africa, Raicich, for Trieste, &c.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Marseilles homeward on the evening of the 29th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Orabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 29th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Candia, arrived in London on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

**Denbigh Hall** s—500 ton manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR LONDON.

**China** s—26 cases bristles, Smidt and Co; 144 cwts Kangseed, J Lukhmidas; 2 cases ivory, A Visram; 9 bales cotton, P Bhimji; 10 bales skins, R M Kooka; 5 bales skins, A H Mohomed and Co; 3 1/2 cwts fishmams, K N Meani; 85 bales savri cotton, B Hurbhum; 50 bales skins, H Noormahomed and H Essa; 3 bales carpet, 1 case tiger skins and 1 bale drapery, Ajmere Import and Export Co; 102 cwts Gum, G Sajpal; 14 cwt cupilo, S Bhimji; 1004 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 1 case tortoiseshell, K N Meani.

FOR NEW YORK.

**China** s—1 bale carpets, G P Stavrids and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

**Umhlali** s—12 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Son; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Nanji and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

**Baluchistan** s—8,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1008 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhawji and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

**Whitgift** s—100 bales cotton Waste, N Peerbhoy; 660 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR FIUME.

**E F Ferdinand** s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

**Africa** s—130 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

**E F Ferdinads** s—396 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

**Morocco** s—60 bales sawri cotton, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HULL.

**Morocco** s—2,410 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

**Afghan Prince** s—2,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

FOR GENOA.

**Denibugh Hall** s—2,187 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

**Socotra** s—25 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 125 bales twist, Pherozsha B Petit and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

**Matta** s—425 bales twist, The M B Kaisha, 27 cwts condinunts F Nowroji.

FOR KOBE.

**Socotra** s—293 bales cotton Ewart, Latham and Co.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

279 LEAVE.

Leave of ab ence under O R I Vol IX para 53 for 3 months is granted to Major J J Marsland from 3rd August 1907.

280 PROMOTION.

The following promotion will take place in No 3 Co.

Corpl W Scott to be Sergeant Vice E E Tooth deceased.

B. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

144 Detail for week ending Saturday the 3rd instant :—

To-day Thursday the 1st—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m

II—"L" Coy Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground

Friday the 2nd—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground

Subject for all Companies during the week, sections 1 to 44 Infantry Training 1905, with Arms

145—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to companies as follows :—No 6127 Vol E Moses and No 6128 Vol S Moses "C" Coy ; No 6126 Vol R Pendall, "F" Coy ; No 6129 Cadet M Rhoderick, "K" Coy ; No 6130 Vol F F Coelho, "D" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30.] [BOMBAY, July 31.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 83 1/16 | 3/8 | |
| 3 do. Rentes | 95 | un | chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan | 97 1/2 | 1/4 | |
| 3½ do. Govt. Securities | 64 11/16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London | 31 15/16 | un | chgd |
| Do. do. 2 months' bence | 31 7/8 | | 1/8 |
| Do. in New York | 69 3/8 | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25 15 | | 1/2 |
| Do. do. do. Berlin. | 20 46 1/2 | | 1/4 |
| Do. do. do. New York. | 4 87 1/4 | un | chgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 4o/o | Sinc | 25Apl |
| Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight | 3¾ | un | chgd |
| Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight | 4½ | 1/8 | |
| Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4 | 1/8 | |
| Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills | 4½ | un | chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans | 2½ | 1/4 | |
| Do. 7-day Market Loans | 2½ | 1/8 | |

Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 1,25,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d. unchanged.

### COTTON.

**Liverpool—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots | Quiet. |
| Futures | Steady |
| East Indian | Dull. |
| Manchester | Steady |
| Total Sales | 6,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | 500 |
| Imports | 7,000 |
| Mid-Americans | 7·20+04 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 10 13/16 unchgd |

* Sales increased yesterday by 3,000.

**Future Delivery Prices—**

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·79<br>—02 | 6·67<br>—02 | 6·55<br>—02 | 6·49<br>—03 | |
| **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** |
| 6·47<br>—02 | 6·46<br>—02 | 6·45<br>—02 | 6·45<br>—03 | 6·46<br>—03 |

**New York—**

Spot Cotton.—12·90 unchanged.

| | 29th | 30th |
|---|---|---|
| Futures.—Month of July, | 11·55—28 | 11·85+30 |
| Do. do. Dec. | 11·84 unchanged. +05 | |

* July futures advanced through manipulation. The market advanced early owing to bullish weekly Government weather report and declined later as the daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains.

**New Orleans :—**

Spot Cotton—12 5/8 unchanged.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures—Month of August | on 29th | 12·41—09 |
| | on 30th | 12·40—01 |
| Do. do. of October | on 29th | 12·11—02 |
| | on 30th | 12·10—01 |
| Closing Tone of Futures.— | on 29th | Quiet |
| | on 30th | Steady. |

### WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—August-September—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

**Linseed :—**

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee—**

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

**Rubber—**

Para Rubber 4/9½ Sellers.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Parcel Sovs | Rs. 4,125 | Melborne | China | W Assomall & Co |
| 1 Bundle Rs | 1,600 | Koweit | Dwarka | M S Faraz |
| 4 Bundles Rs | 10,000 | Muscat | do | B Hasain |
| 1 Bundle Sovs<br>Gold Coins<br>Rupees | 2,340<br>6,349<br>200 | Jeddah | Moshtari | H Noor Mahomed Aboo Taleb |
| 1 Box Sovs<br>Gold Coins | 2,385<br>3,960 | Alexa'dria | Oriental | A G H A A A Reza |
| 1 Box Rs | 2,000 | Suez | do | A S Kashmere |
| 1 Bundle Rs | 990 | Bahrein | Lhasa | H A M & H M Made |
| 13 Bundles Rs | 22,500 | Muscat | Kola | Comptoir National |
| 4 Bundles Rs | 8,500 | do | do | A A & A Bassam |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [31ST JULY, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 4 per cent. | from 25th April |
| Bank of Bengal | 3 per cent. | " 25th July. |
| Bank of Bombay | 4 per cent. | " 4th July. |
| Bank of Madras | 4 per cent. | " 9th July. |

**Money :—**

The Money market is unchanged. Borrowers for two months fixed at 3 per cent. per annum.

**Exchange :—**

To-day being Council bill day the Banks closed for Exchange business at 2 p.m. as usual. The market has been steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand, and for near delivery there was no difficulty about placing bills at 1s. 4 1/4 3 months' sight. Bills have been in poor supply and the enquiry for Bank remittance was very limited. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 4d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 4 1/32d. |
| Credits— 3 months' sight | 1s. 4¼d. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | 1s. 4 15/32d. |
| Do. 3 months' sight—France | 170 1/4 |
| Do. 3 months' sight—Marks | 129 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight | 164 1/2 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight | 150 1/4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight | 226 |

**Government Paper :—**

Rates opened to-day at Rs. 96 11/16d. for cash and as the monthly settlement was in progress a fairly large business has been done. At opening rates were fairly steady and by noon had advanced to Rs. 96 3/4 for cash, at which a good deal was done. Towards the close of the settlement, rates eased to opening quotations, the market closing as under. Calcutta quotations are steady at Rs. 96 11/16d. ready and Rs. 96 9/16d. for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 96·11 |
| 1st Settlement | " | 96·9 |

**Bullion :—**

On Tuesday the Bar silver market in London was unchanged at 31 15/16, but the forward quotations was 1/16 down at 31 7/8. New York was unchanged at 69 3/8. Locally the market has been firm. Ready bars opened at 82 5/16 ex-duty and have advanced to 82 9/16, the forward market advancing in sympathy. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold | 24 | 0 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready | 82 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 82 | 9 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd " | 80 | 15 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

The market remains very dull for ready cotton, as there is no enquiry from Exporters and millsellers are anxious to part with their holdings, even at reduced rates, but buyers are indifferent.

There is not much enquiry on the part of Exporters for new crop, but a small business has been done in the Bazar.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M G. Khangaum Akola | 205 | Ready. |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | 183 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | 192 | " |
| Fine " Bengals | 188 | " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | 248 | " |

### NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | Rs. | 259 1/2 | March 08 |
| Fine " " | " | 272 | " |
| " " Nagpur Kampti | " | 234 | Jany. 08 |
| " " Damangaum Poolgaum | " | 226 | " |
| " " Khangamn, Akola | " | 217 | " |
| " " Wardha Hinghanghat | " | 231 | " |
| " " Khandesh | " | 209 | " |
| " " Bengals | " | 202 | " |
| Fully Good M.G. Khandeish | " | 199 | " |
| Fully Good H. G. Bengals | " | 185 | " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Quiet. |
| Estimated Sales | 6,000 |
| Total Imports | 2,000 |

**Future Delivery prices :—**

| July-Aug | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·80<br>+01 | 6·67<br>unchgd | 6·53<br>+01 | 6·50<br>+01 | 6·47<br>unchgd |
| **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-March** | **Mar.-Apr.** | |
| 6·46<br>unchgd | 6·45<br>unchgd | 6·45<br>unchgd | 6·47<br>+01 | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is quiet and there is hardly any enquiry.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | 7 | 11 | 0 | |
| Forward | " | 8 | 3 | 0 | September. |

**Rapeseed :—**

The market is steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore | Rs. | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat | " | 10 | 3 | 0 |

**Poppyseed :—**

There is nothing done and the tone is quiet. Rs. 10 4 0

**Castorseed :—**

The market is quiet. Rs. 38 8 0

**Cottonseed :—**

The market is quiet and no business passing. Rs. 20 0 0

**Mowraseed :—**

The market is quiet. Rs. 6 3 0 R. T.

**Wheat :—**

The market is quiet but steady.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi | Rs. | 5 | 4 | 0 | Augt.-Sept |
| " | " | 5 | 1 | 0 | April-May |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | |
| Bombay | 1,390 |
| India | 63 3/4 |
| **Mills :—** | |
| Century | 1,715 |
| David | 446 1/4 Sept |
| Empress | 490 |
| Howard and Bullough | 580 |
| Kohinoor | 780 |
| Maneckji Petit | 3,395 |
| Textile | 1,275 |
| **Presses :—** | |
| Breul's Cawnpore | 200 |
| Hingoli | 135 |
| New Mofussil | 625 |
| Volkart's United | 1,115 |
| **Miscellaneous :—** | |
| Alcock Ashdown and Co. | 330 |
| Badham Pile and Co. | 125 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 980 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. | 275 |
| Central India Mining | 510 |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 1,090 |
| Delhi Flour Mill | 160 |
| Marcks and Co | 150 |
| Telephone Co. | 39 |
| Treacher and Co. | 555 |
| **Railways :—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej | 555 |
| Amritsar-Patti | 112 |
| Tapti Valley | 455 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,824 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,363 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,670 | " |
| Rapeseed | 10,464 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 503 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,191 | " |
| Groundnuts | 315 | " |
| Castorseed | 7,642 | " |
| Rice | 1,396 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1,007 | " |
| Cottonseed | 2,473 | " |
| Mowraseed | 26,915 | " |
| Gram | 1,013 | " |
| Joowar | 1,159 | " |
| Maize | nil. | |

### THE INDIAN GOLD MINE RETURNS.

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The following London quotations were received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paid up. | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold | £1 | 10s. | £0 10 6 | £0 12 3 |
| Balaghat | £1 | £1 | £0 8 9 | £0 10 0 |
| Champion Reefs | 2s. 6d | 2s. 6d. | £0 8 9 | £0 10 0 |
| Hosur Gold | £1 | 15s. 4d. | £0 2 0 | £0 3 6 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev | £1 | 6s. 0d. | £0 2 3 | £0 2 9 |
| Dhar. Gold Mines | £1 | £1 | £1 5 0 | £1 10 0 |
| Dharwar Reefs | £1 | £1 | £0 17 0 | £0 18 6 |
| G. F. Mysore | £1 | £1 | £0 1 0 | £0 2 0 |
| Glenrock, Ind | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £1 0 4½ | £0 0 7½ |
| G. F. Dharwar | £1 | £1 | £0 17 6 | £0 19 6 |
| Hutti | £1 | £1 | £1 12 6 | £1 15 3 |
| Hyderabad Dec | £3 | £3 | £3 3 9 | £3 6 3 |
| Ind. Mines Syn | 4s. | 3s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Kempinkoti New | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 6 | £0 1 0 |
| Mysore Gold | 10s. | 10s. | £5 15 0 | £5 17 6 |
| Mysore Reef Ord. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore West | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 0 | £0 0 6 |
| Mysore Wynaad | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 6 | £0 0 6 |
| Nundydroog | 10s. | 10s. | £1 5 6 | £1 6 3 |
| Coregum (Ord) | 10s. | 10s. | £0 5 0 | £0 6 0 |
| Coregum (Pref) | 10s. | 10s. | £0 9 6 | £0 10 6 |
| Road Block | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 6 |
| Sangli (New) | £1 | 18s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 3 |
| Tepuldodi | £1 | 15s. | £0 5 9 | £0 0 0 |

AMONGST those who have escaped the heat of the plains for a sojourn in Cashmere this summer is Mr. Dossabhoy Chinoy, the ex Private Secretary to Nawab Sir Asmanjah. Mr. Chinoy usually goes to England during the hot weather, where he can obtain the best advice upon his eye trouble, but this year he accepted invitations to Cashmere and Baroda, where the Gaekwar entertained him very hospitably, as did also His Highness's brother and the State Dewan. Mr. Chinoy has also visited Delhi, Jaipore, Rawalpindi and a few other places, and is now returning to Secunderabad.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KILKELLY—July 26, at 87, Lower Baggot St., Dublin, the wife of Major P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PAWLEY—July 27, at Bangalore, the wife of F. A. Pawley, A. M. I. C. E., of a son.

ALLEN—July 25, at Simla, the wife of H. D. Allen, of a daughter.

FFINCH—July 24, at "Benmore," Mussoorie, to Mr. and Mrs H. M. Ffinch, Indian Telegraph Department, a son.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF—July 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major W. B. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

DEATH.

BALM—July 21, at Khandwa, C. P., Sarah Edith, the dearly beloved wife of Alex. J. Balm, Barrister-at-Law, aged 34 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 7h. ; 15m. ; High water, 4-59m., 4-54a. ; Low water, 10-30m., 11-28a.

Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m.: Y. M. C. A. vs. Customs.

Music at Green's, 7 to 9 p.m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 2.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Scots A. Team. P. and O. s. s. *Peninsular*, with English Mails of 19th ult., due to arrive at 9 a.m Sun rises, 6h. 15m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. ; High water, 6-14m., 5-48a. ; Low water, 11-54m.

Saturday, August 3.—Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Cricket Teams vs. Parsi Gymkhana and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana vs. Rovers. Wilson College : Lecture on Study of Indian Antiquities. Smoker at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Club, Apollo Bunder, 9-30 ; Admission Free. Sun rises, 6h. 16m., Sun sets, 7h. 14m. High water, 7-15m., 6-57a. Low water, 0-31m., 1-20a.

Sunday, August 4—10th Sunday after Trinity. Music at Green's 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 9 to 11 p m. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 7h, 13m. High water, 8-53m., 8-5a. Low water, 1-27m., 2-27a.

Monday, August 5.—Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 2-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Oval, 5-45 p.m., Government Telegraphs vs. Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 7h. 13m. High water, 9-43m., 9-0a. Low water, 2-16m., 3-17a.

Tuesday, August 6.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Artillery vs. Royal Scots A. Team. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-23m., 9-44a. Low water, 2-58 m , 4-0a.

Wednesday, August 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots B. Team vs. Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-57m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-37m., 4-39a.

THE STREE-BODHE.—A meeting will be held on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Wilson College, Chowpatty, to decide what steps should be taken to celebrate the Jubilee of the "Stree-bodhe" and of the Cause of Social Progress in the country, with which it has been identified during these fifty years.

FALL ON SHARP STONES.—One Baboo Parbuty, working at Parel Tank Road, was going round igniting blasting charges yesterday, when he slipped and fell on sharp stones, sustaining serious injuries to his left knee. He is detained at the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Captain Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., on Elementary Astronomy to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. R. J. Tata, "Brightlands," Marine Lines, kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. D. J. Tata. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring a lady friend.

A FALL FROM A SCAFFOLDING.—Bhow Bheewa and Pasha Kamaha, two native workmen, were working on a building in construction at Koliwada yesterday, when the scaffolding they were standing on suddenly gave way, throwing them on the ground. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they are treated for their injuries.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. F. Dracup, Inspector Fuller charged Yakub Ismail, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse belonging to one Tookaram Rowji. On Tuesday complainant was getting into a tram car at Pydhoni, when the accused cut open the complainant's coat and removed the purse from an inner pocket. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A CONVEYANCE CAPSIZED.—While hack victoria No. 61 was being driven along the Esplanade Road yesterday by Ebrahim Noormahomed, the left shaft of the vehicle got suddenly detached, causing the horse to bolt. This overturned the conveyance, throwing four of the passengers heavily on the ground. One of them, Vijbhukan Shival, was badly injured about his right ankle. One being removed to the G.T. Hospital Vijbhukan's right leg had to be amputated. The remaining three passengers and the driver escaped with slight injuries.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | With Sword and Lance | Starke |
| Overture | The White Queen | Metra |
| Waltz | Bud'ner Mad'ln | K Komzake |
| Selection | A Country Girl | Monckton |
| Dance Characteristic | Dinah's Jubilee | K Kaps |
| Intermezzo | Forget me not | Macbeth |
| Waltz | Tanz Geister | Vollstedt |
| Two-Step | My lit'l Topsy | Myddleton |

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D, and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, the String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | La Mattchiche | Boral Olero |
| Idyll | Dawn | A E Matt |
| Selection | The Spring Chicken | Ivan Caryll |
| Valse | Dans ma Rêve | R Borger |
| Selection | The New Aladdin | Monckton |
| Caprico | The Waistler and his dog | A Pryor |

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 6 p. m., when Colonel A. F. Jayaker, I. M. S., (Retired), occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—1. Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., L.L.B., Subordinate Judge, Alibag, 2. Mr. C. Hudson, I. C. S., Dharwar. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—From Poona—The Ethnographical Survey of Bombay, Monographs Nos. 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 73 and 75. From Paris—Revue de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris—Annee VI. From Berlin—Teitschrift fur Ethnologie 1907, Heft III. From Leipzig—Leitschrift der Deutschen Morgenlandis hen Gesellschaft II. Heft, 1907. From St. Petersburg—Bulletin De l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburg VI Serie Juin 1. From St. Petersburg.—Bulletin De l'Academie Imperial des Sciences de St. Petersburg—VI Serie-Juin 15. From Tokyo—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo—Vol XXII, No. 253. From Berkeley—Indian Myths of South Central California, Vol 4, No. 4. From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science Vol XI, No. 2. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library Vol. XI No. 6. The following paper was then read :—The function of Anthropology in the re-construction of primitive human history and its illustration with reference to pre-historic India," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., L. L. B. This paper will be published in the Society's Journal. A vote of thanks to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings of the meeting.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE IDOOMULL RAMDAYAL.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Mr. M. B. Chothia for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, on behalf of a creditor, Kissonchand Ramchand, opposed the application. Counsel said the insolvent had 59 creditors, and 118 debtors who all resided at Amritsar, and it was only with a view to defeat and delay the claims of his creditors that the insolvent had come up to Bombay and applied for the protection. He had transferred his property with a view to defraud his creditors, and counsel had no doubt that his proper forum was to get his insolvency at Amritsar.

Mr. Manker remarked that his client was adjudicated at Amritsar, but that order was set aside as the petitioning creditors did not proceed in the matter. Other creditors then made a rush, and the insolvent, like an honest man, tried to settle with them; and counsel said that his client had done nothing wrong in handing over his property to them.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said that looking to the conduct and the intention of the insolvent, the Court should discourage insolvents from over Amritsar making this Court a hunting ground for such proceedings. All the property was in Amritsar and the insolvent could get a protection order there. His Lordship accordingly refused the interim order.

Mr. Bahadurjee then applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

His Lordship granted the rule, making it returnable on the 4th September next.

RE SHAIK ISMAIL SHAIK MASUD.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HISSAMUDIN SHAIK ISMAIL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE VITHALDAS KANJI THACKUR.

The insolvent appeared in person and obtained an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule.

KARSANDAS NAROTAMDAS SHA.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent ; Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia was for the opposing creditor, Sadda Panna Marwari, creditor for over a thousand rupees Insolvent was a clerk in E. D. Sassoon & Co. on Rs. 200 per month. He had speculated in opium transactions and had suffered loss, to which he owed his present pecuniary difficulties. He had paid several sums to his creditors whose whole claim against him amounted to Rs. 9,939. His household expenses had been laid down in the schedule at Rs. 150 per month, cost of clothing Rs. 20 per month.

Mr. Kapadia urged that insolvent's discharge be postponed by his Lordship the Commissioner, and be be directed to pay a certain amount out of his salary, to be fixed at the discretion of the Commissioner, into the hands of Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Assignee of the Court, for the benefit of the creditors.

The Commissioner remarked he did not see why a man who had gone down in the world should not retrench his expenses, or why he should not continue to pay sums for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. Manker submitted that a man in the insolvent's position should live according to his walk in life ; the real point to judge by was, that by the making of an order to pay for the benefit of his creditors insolvent would not be reduced to the necessity of again coming to the Court and applying for the benefit of the Act.

The Commissioner declared that unlikely. Insolvent's discharge was adjourned for six months, during which he was to pay half his salary every month to the Official Assignee.

### THE SCOPE OF A MAMLATDAR'S COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, presiding in the High Court, Appellate Side, had granted a rule *nisi* on the petition of Narayen Dhondiba Shimpi, who applied for revision of the order passed by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik, on the 11th April last, granting a sanction to the opponent, Tukaram Govindsett Shimpi, to prosecute the petitioner for giving false evidence in a possessory suit, the Mamlatdar of Kalwan having, on the first instance, refused to grant the sanction. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for the applicant ; and Mr. N. K. Mastakar for the opponent.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment after hearing the pleaders, said: The first question is whether an appeal from the Mamlatdar's orders, refusing sanction, lay to the District Court. Mr. Rao has argued that the appeal lay to the Collector as the principal Court of Jurisdiction to whom the Mamlatdar is subordinate under the present Mamlatdars' Act, because under that Act the Mamlatdar's Court is a Revenue Court. The Act does not define the Mamlatdar's Court as a Revenue Court. Before it came into force, a Mamlatdar's Court for the purposes of the Mamlatdars' Act, Bombay Act 3 of 1876, had been treated by the decisions of this Court as a Civil Court. That had been the law when the present Act came into operation. The legislative must be taken to have been aware that such was the law, and if the Legislature had intended to abrogate that law, it would have expressed its intentions in clear words. No such intentions had been expressed in the Act, and we cannot imply it without something in the provisions to warrant the implication. Mr. Rao relies on Section 23, clause 3, of the Mamlatdars' Act, which empowers the Collector to revise the proceedings of any suit instituted before the Mamlatdar under the Act. But that is a special power conferred upon the Collector, and constituted him a Court only for the limited purpose specified in the clause. Under these circumstances, the Collector having merely the revisionary power granted to him for a particular purpose, and restricted to that purpose, we cannot hold that the Collector became on that account the principal Court of Jurisdiction within the meaning of the expression as used in sub-clause 3 of clause 7 of Section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. We think we ought to follow the ruling of this Court in *re* Gurunath Narsinha and in *re* Ramchandra, 5 Bombay Law Reporter, 206. On the merits, it is clearly a question of discretion, and unless we are satisfied that the discretion has been used wrongly by the District Judge we should not interfere. We must, therefore discharge the rule.

### CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal presented by Damodar alias Tatiajibava and another, appellants and original defendants Nos. 1 and 2, against Satiabhamabai, widow of Shridhar Sakaram, and others, who were, respectively, the plaintiff in the suit and defendants Nos. 3 and 4. This was an appeal against an order passed by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge of Khandesh. Arguments were delivered for the appellants by Mr. M. B. Chaubal and Mr. G. K. Dandekar, pleaders for the appellants ; the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Pleader, argued the case for the respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in the course of a long judgment, said that the claim allowed by the lower Court in favour of the respondent was one for maintenance on the basis of an agreement between her (Satiabhamabai) and the appellants. She alleged in the plaint that she was entitled to an annual payment of Rs. 52 out of a cash allowance received by the appellants from Government. The cash allowance in question fell indisputably within the definition of a pension, or grant of money, or of land revenue within the terms in the Pension Act XXIII of 1871. If it did, no cognizance of it could be taken without a certificate from the Collector under Section 4 of the Act. Quoting Sargent, C. J., and Telang, J., in appeals Nos. 18 of 1891 and 129 of 1890, the learned Judge proceeded to remark that there was no written judgment in the latter case, but a member of the present Division Bench (Mr. Justice Chandavarkar), who was then a member of the Appellate Bar, appeared in the case for the respondent, and was able to say that the ground on which the case was decided was that the Court could not take cognizance of the case without such certificate. The decisions in those cases applied to the present one. The words were sufficient to create a distinct charge upon the cash allowance ; they imposed no personal liability on the appellants. The source from which the payment was to come was marked out ; if that liability failed, there was no other for which the appellants could be held responsible.

The order of the Appellate Court was reversed and that of the Subordinate Judge's restored. Costs of appeals in this Court and in the District Court to be on the respondents.

### PROPRIETARY RIGHT OF A FORT.

### Claims against the Secretary of State.

IN the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Bhagvansing, original plaintiff and appellant, against the Secretary of State for India in Council, the original defendant and respondent. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by the Government Pleader.

Plaintiff sued to recover possession of the whole of the fort of Sarankheda, Khandesh District. He was evicted by the order of the Collector. Defendant replied that the fort belonged to Government and that the suit was time-barred. The case was originally tried by Mr. E M. Pratt, District Judge of Khandesh, who dismissed it with costs. The plaintiff put in his claim to the whole of the fort, because he is the Raul Inamdar. The District Judge observed that there was nothing in the case to show that these words impart title to any property. The ghadi or space within the inner walls has been attached as his property by a money-lender. Plaintiff stated that all the people who live in the fort were his castefollows and defendants and have been granted permission to live there either by himself or by his father. In cross-examination by the Judge he had to admit that Mahomedans and butchers have houses there and pay him no rent.

The plaintiff has not produced any deed or grant to show the origin of the title he claims. There is therefore no presumption of title in his favour, merely because he is styled the Raul Inamdar. The question becomes one of possession. The fact that he was in possession when he was evicted raises no presumption in his favour. This presumption only arises when the plaintiff is in possession at the date of the suit as in the casus of Hanmantrao *vs.* the Secretary of State (I. L. R. 25, Bombay, 287) and the other Bombay and Privy Council cases therein cited. The words of the section are "owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession" and not "to have been in possession." A previous possession will not raise a presumption sufficient to shift the onus of proving title. The District Judge therefore held that the onus was on the plaintiff to prove that he was in twelve years' peaceful possession of the property. Plaintiff having failed in that, he dismissed the suit with costs. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court. In April last the High Court sent down the case to the lower appellate Court for a finding as to whether the defendant has proved the right to eject the plaintiff. The District Judge having certified that finding in the negative, objections were raised by the respondent that the lower Court had erred in finding that the defendant had not proved the right to eject the plaintiff, and that the lower Court ought to have held the onus to have been shifted on to the plaintiff of proving that the character and extent of his possession was such as to give him a title against Government. After hearing the arguments of counsels on both sides, their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower Court and allowed the plaintiff's claim with costs throughout.

### CONVICTION AND SENTENCE QUASHED.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an application for revision made by Luxman Subbana, accused No. 1, who was convicted by Mr. J. B. Vachha, first class Magistrate at Belgaum, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default one month's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. C. A. Rele, appeared for the accused. The accused's appeal, made in February last, was rejected by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, after hearing counsel, said : It is clear from an examination of this case that the Magistrate who tried the prisoners used as evidence against them the statements made by the prosecution witnesses before the Police by comparing them with their deposition, and as a result of that comparison convicted the prisoners. That was illegal. (See Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.) The conviction and sentence are quashed, and we direct that the petitioners, if in jail, be set at liberty.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### GRAIN DEALERS' TRICKS.

At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, Mr. K. M. Jahveri, Acting Fourth Judge, has disposed of a case in which Ghella Morarji and others, a firm of grain-dealers, sued Mr. H. Anandrao to recover Rs. 470, being the balance of an account for grain, ghee, &c., sold and delivered to the defendant. Mr. K. B. Sethna and Mr. K. R. Koregaonker, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. A. S. Daver, pleaders, were for the defendant.

As the defendant had disputed most of the items, the matter was referred to Mr. Dhanjibhai J. Surti, pleader, as Commissioner, to examine the accounts and report on them. After making an inquiry Mr. Surti reported against the plaintiffs and the case came on for hearing.

His Honour in delivering his judgment said he had himself examined the account books of the plaintiffs and he could not resist coming to the same conclusion as the Commissioner that there had been, on the part of the plaintiffs, a most audacious attempt to palm off fabricated books of account as genuine. There could be no doubt that the books had been fabricated for this suit. His Honour had perused them and found that the plaintiffs had victimised very many of their customers in the frightful way in which they had the defendant. The plaintiffs seemed to have laboured under the impression that the defendant being a well situated gentleman, no one would care to question the exaggerated balance. But Nemesis seemed to have come in the shape of this litigation, and but for Mr. Suntoke's and Mr. Surti's praiseworthy handling of the case their tricks would have remained undetected. His Honour considered this case a fit one for the Court to take action under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. As Mr. Suntoke had in the course of his address expressed a desire to apply for sanction to proceed against the plaintiffs, his Honour withheld his hands for a fortnight to consider his application on the merits. The suit was dismissed and the plaintiffs were ordered to pay the defendant's Commissioner's fees and the certified professional costs of the defendant.

## POLICE COURT.

### DISTURBANCE IN A HOTEL.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, ordered H. Pollock, a European, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment for insult, assault and criminal intimidation to Mr. Kaikhusru Perosbah, Manager of the Fitzgerald Hotel at Byculla. Mr. Craige, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared that the accused once resided in the hotel, but had to leave it owing the complainant a bill. On the afternoon of the 29th June the accused visited the bar of the hotel where the complainant would not serve him a drink unless he paid cash down for it. Upon this the accused abused him several times, calling him names in the presence of the complainant's servants. A police officer was sent for and before the arrival of Sub-Inspector Sargon on the scene the accused slapped the complainant on his face. During Mr. Sargon's presence the accused again abused the complainant, threatening to shoot him. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, but his Worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the accused of the offence, remarking that conduct like that of the accused in the presence of a police officer could no longer be treated lightly in this country. The accused said he could not pay the fine and would do a month's imprisonment. His Worship further ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for good behaviour for a period of six months.

COMMANDER G. J. BAUGH, R. I. M., Deputy Port Conservator, left Madras on Tuesday night for Bombay *en route* to England, having retired from service, to take up the appointment of Marine Superintendent of London and North-Western Railway Co.'s fleet at Fleetwood, Lancashire.

## ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL ELECTRIC INSTALLATION.

ST. George's Hospital Electric Installation, which has just been placed, is rather a large one, the particulars are given as follows by the *Indian Electrical, Mechanical and Textile News* :—

The installation includes an electric lift for the new Women's Ward, and the present hydraulic lift at the Male Hospital, which is never used now, as it is too slow and unreliable, is to be converted so as to be driven electrically. The two lifts will be similar in all respect, so that spare parts can be adapted in either. The speed will be 150 ft. per minute and the control will be by an electric switch from the cage. They will be supplied by Messrs. Waygood.

In addition both Male and Female Wards will have dinner lifts operated electrically, so as to facilitate service from the kitchens which are on the ground floor.

A suitable number of electric cooking utensils and sterilising apparatus will be provided on each floor of either building, and it is anticipated these will be very much appreciated, as at present there are no facilities for cooking except in the kitchen.

With regard to the lighting of the Hospital there are in all some 266 8-c.p. lamps, 262 6-c p., and 262 metallic filament lamps of 22-c.p.

A large number of plugs have been provided throughout the wards to enable portable lights and fans to be used wherever they are likely to be required. For these 105 portable lamps of different sorts are provided and 173 portable fans, while there are in addition 58 ceiling fans.

The fans to be used are to be mounted on pedestals 3½ feet high ; these are preferred to the ordinary ceilling fan for many reasons; the latter would in a ward only circulate vitiated air, while a pedestal fan placed near a door or window would propel in fresh air and so help to ventilate the ward, as well as being more beneficial for a patient.

The main illumination of the ward will be from the brackets along the walls, but in addition there will be 2 or 3 central lights with opaque green shades which will be hung from reversible fittings, enabling the lamp and shade to be reversed at night, so that the light will be thrown upwards on to the ceilling and the ward will be lit by a dim reflected light. There will also be specially shaded portable night lights for the nurses' use.

The wiring will be carried out in armoured insulated conduit in the wards, and in the verandahs in wood casing.

The supply Company's service mains will be brought into a special distributing station, which will be erected in the grounds of the Hospital, whence overhead supply mains will emanate to each respective building. In this way the control of the whole installation will be centralised in one place and any fault or failure quickly localised.

The whole of the electrical work has been placed in the hands of Messrs. F. & C. Osler & Co. for the sum of Rs. 61,306, plus Rs. 18,856 for 4 Waygood electric lifts.

The work in the New Women's Ward is to be completed in 4 months, and the whole of the work in 6 months from commencement.

## THE MONEY SCHOOL.

LAST Monday the familiar building at the junction of the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Roads, which has for many years been a landmark in Bombay, passed out of the hands of the Church Missionary Society, who have for some fifty years conducted a school there, and will probably ere long be pulled down, as the purchasers will doubtless erect something more commercially profitable. The Tramway Company will have to alter their tickets and the boards on some of their trams, as the Robert Money School is already transferred to Girgaum and is being held for the time being in a large bungalow at the corner of Dhanji Street and Girgaum Back Road, until the new premises which are being built close to Girgaum Church are ready for occupation. The institution was erected by the Church Missionary Society in memory of Robert Cotton Money, Secretary to the Educational Board of the Hon. East India Company, to carry out the purpose he strove hard to maintain, viz., Christian Education on Christian principles. The school has been the means of educating many Indians who have done service to their country, one of whom, Mr. Mirza Ali Baig, was recently appointed Diwan of Junagad, and it is not without many regrets that the old building with all its associations is given up, but we trust that in its new position close to great centres student life it may have a yet more useful care and be used to turn out good strong men to serve their country faithfully and well.

GLADSTONE Dowie, son of the "Prophet" Dowie, of Zion City notoriety, has been forced to seek employment, because his father left him penniless. He is now the manager of a summer hotel. He is still known as "Gladstone the Unkissed," and the hotel proprietors believe that he will prove a great attraction during the summer months.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary suit for hearing and final disposal.

287-07—Bhaishunker K and G—Parmanand Vasanmal vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jamal and others

For Consent Decree.

565-07—Thakurdas and Co—Karmali Peerbhoy vs R D Sethna and others—In person and Tyabjee D and Co

Long Causes.

140—05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Haji Sajan Lalji and another—Thakurdas and Co—(For trial of preliminary issue).

631-06—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nanuram and another vs Haridas Tulsidas Morarji and another—Madhavji K and C

701-0—M R Vakil Mariam vs Mir Zainudin bin Azmoodin Busey and another - Malvi H M and R.

764-05—Little and Co—Sulleman Somji and others vs Mahomed Adam Sajan—Wadia G and Co.

186-06—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibay Ishwarbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

118-06—M R Vakil—Premabai widow and others vs Manore Purshotam—Bicknell M and R.

Judges Summons for hearing.

Bhaishunker K and G—In the Matter of the Indian Companys Act 1882 and In the Matter of Chunilal Nagindas Chinai applicant—The Hope Mills and another.

Long Causes.

649-06—Raghavaya B and N—Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitnis and M.

674-06—Mulji and K—Venilal Chunilal vs Tulochchand Anupchand—Jehangir G and R.

113-07—Unwalla and P—Kaikhushroo Burjorji Choksey vs Goverdhandas Waghji—Wadia G and Co.

555-06—Nanu H and Co—Ali Mahomed Nansey vs Edalji Sorab Daver and another—Payne and Co.

221-05—Mehta and D—Ayeshabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jan and another—Payne and Co.

710-06—Matubhoy J and M—Goolam Hoosein Fazulbhai Vishra vs Ahmed Cassum Patel—In person.

268-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Shapurji Hormusji Mistri vs Rozabally Rahimtulla—Mirza and M

401-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Perozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Aimai widow and another—K D Shroff

428-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Pirozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Bai Aimai widow and others—R D Shroff Pestonjee—R and R

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

92-05—Payne and Co—R D Sethana vs Mirza Mahomed Shirajee and others—Cragie L and O—Edgolow G W and Co Part heard

472-07—Thakurdas and Co—Shapoorji Burjorjee Framji vs Bai Rattonbai widow—Bhaisanker K and G

728-04—Shamrao M and H—Sonabhi widow and another vs Baldchund Chaturchand and another—Matubhoy J and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible])

For Judgment on Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

348-99—Captain and V—Kashrinath [illegible] and another vs Dinanath [illegible] and others—[illegible] Maderao S and L

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal Order.

529-05—Captain and V—[illegible] Mahomed Abdulla Jhaphar and others vs Abdul [illegible] Jhaphar and others—[illegible] and E

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

790-03—Mehta and Co—Nowab Behrum Jung vs Haji Sultanalli [illegible] and another—Matubhai J and M for dismissal

109-07—Payne and Co—Balubhai Mulchand and another vs Hajee Ahmedbin Mausur Kari Daphtary F and P

For further directions and costs on Urgent Commissioner's Report.

326-04—Wadia G and Co—Abdulbhai Khakibhoy and others vs Devjibhoy Jamalnud and others—Thakurdas and Co

174-6362-04—Wadia G and Co—Abdulabhai Shakibhoy Readymoney vs Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and others—Thakurdas and Co

For hearing exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

667-05—Mehta and D—Hoorbai widow vs Asibai and another—Mulla and M.

400-06—Raghavaya B and N—Somwary Lakri and another vs Keshia. th Hirji and others—Smitham B and N

Long Causes.

67-07—Little and Co - Baidock and Gow Proprietary Ld in Liquidation vs A M S Tariff Bicknell M and E

82-07—Matubhai J M Dudigala Kishtayya and others vs Golli Jaggaredn and Ardeshir H D and Co

120-07 Crawford B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Limji Nowroji Banaji and others Ardeshir H D and Co

110-07-S J Juda—Kevla Dhana and Co—A firm vs Dama Govindrao and others—In person

416-05—Malvi H M and R—Ranchhod Bhawan vs Manmohandas Ramji and another H D and Co

205-05—Little and Co—Cursondas Visonji and others vs Ranchordas Talluckchand—Mulla and M

824-04—Little and Co—Gungabai vs Vasonji Narronji Bhaishunker K and G

856-06—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Sambhu Badeley Chitnis and M

693-04—Thakurdas and Co—Haobai widow vs Mahomedally Jeewanji

695-03—Wadia G and Co—Nandramdas Matturadas and another vs Haroon Haji Vyedina and others—Mulla and M

444-06—Jehangir and S—Chunilal Uttamchand and another vs Devidas Morarj—Daphtari F and D

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PERHAPS Mr. Morley is right in saying that the language of the *Indian Sociologist* was not worthy of the advertisement Mr. Rees' question in Parliament gave it and not worthy the further advertisement of prosecution. But we believe all that the remarks of Mr. Rees implied is true that the Editor is an Indian graduate of Oxford, a member of a Bombay family, that he keeps a boarding-house to which young Indians are attracted for the purpose of perversion on their arrival in England and that under his roof they are subject to influences which their parents in India would strongly disapprove. We have drawn attention to the utterances of the journal on more occasions than one and expressed the hope that it might be suppressed. If the petty journalists of Bengal and the Punjab are deserving of prosecution, much more so is the Editor of the *Indian Sociologist* Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M.A., (Oxon), who cannot plead the youth and inexperience of some of his contemporaries in this country. It may be objected that the *Sociologist* is published in England, but it has also a gratuitous circulation in India and copies may quite easily be obtained in Bombay. It has some pregnant mottoes displayed on its title-page which also describes it as "an organ of freedom and of political, social and religious reform." "Every man is free to do that which he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man" is quoted from Spencer's "Ethics." "Resistance to agression is not simply justifiable but imperative, non-resistance hurts both altruism and egoism" is called from "The Study of Sociology." These are the principles which Mr. Shyamaji professes to teach and he interprets both in his own way. He declaims against "the continuance of the present despotic form of Government under which Indians have no real voice in the administration of their country," asks for Indian self-government as enjoyed by the British Colonies under the paramountcy of India and the establishment of an absolutely free and independent form of National Government. All these matters are legitimate subjects for discussion it is true. But the virulence of the articles published by the *Sociologist* exceeds that of any of the Indian journals which have been prosecuted. It is possible the Secretary of State, having no official information on the points raised by Mr Rees, may be also unaware of the fact that the *Indian Sociologist* has an Indian circulation—which makes all the difference. In England it can do no immediate harm. In India it can, and does, besides sending back to us young men "England-returned" with perverted minds, capable of influencing for evil those with whom they come in contact.

In reply to Mr. Mackarness it transpired that Lajpat Rai has submitted a memorial to the Government of India, which he has asked shall be forwarded to the King. His request will probably be complied with. But we imagine it is idle to expect that His Majesty will interfere in the matter contrary to the advice of his Ministers. Those Ministers have approved the action of the Viceroy who will doubtless advise the release of the Punjabi offenders as soon as he deems it wise. Meantime we take it the Secretary of State, in pursuance of his promise to the House, is continuing his enquiry into the causes of unrest, "skin-deep" though it be. In course of the operation he has doubtless perused the letter from Mr. C. E. Gladstone, a retired Bengal Civilian, which appeared in the the *Standard* a few days before last week's mail left. That gentleman served the bulk of his time—twenty-five years—in the Punjab. He retired thirteen years ago, but he believes he is still able to indicate the causes of uneasiness in that province. A retired officer of any description invariably believes that "the service is going to the dogs" and that things were done better in his time. Anyhow Mr. Gladstone asserts that thirty-five years ago the people of the Punjab were the most lovable, easily managed people in the world. "Under the blessings of British rule they have, if we are to believe the papers, become a discontented, disloyal rabble." It is unfortunate Mr. Gladstone indulges in extravagant language. It militates against his case and detracts from its dignity. Throughout an otherwise excellent article we find fantastic utterances. No one for a moment described the Punjabis as a discontented, disloyal rabble. Yet it would be marvellous if they were not if all the charges Mr. Gladstone brings against the Government were true. No doubt some of them are. We can quite believe that the aristocratic Punjabi landowners found to their horror the sons and grandsons of men who had been in the menial employ of their fathers and grandfathers put in as Hakims to judge between them and their moneylenders. "The judge was the cousin, once or more times removed, of the latter. Mortgages which they held to be unjust were enforced against them and they saw their lands slipping away from them, with disgust and despair. And Exeter Hall thought complacently that we were conciliating the poor, oppressed native by ousting the bloated Saxon from office and putting a native to judge his native brother. Set a dog to worry a sheep and as long as a Russian dog worries a Russian sheep or an Egyptian dog worries an Egyptian sheep it is all one to Exeter Hall." But what has Exeter Hall to do with the Punjab and why is it necessary to drag it in here?

Of course an attack most be made upon the Secretariat. Every retired Civilian makes one. Sir F. Lely did and Sir Henry Cotton and Mr. O'Donnell, so why not Mr. Gladstone? "A very great evil, he writes, fell upon the Punjab about the very end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties—the rule of the Secretariat. "Secretariat rule, like priest rule has always been bad rule. About the time I speak of, the Secretariat, which in the early and middle seventies had been of a moderate size, and had fairly well confined itself to secretarial duties, now began to increase in size. What it wanted in quality was made up in quantity. The staff of Secretaries grew and multiplied. They found themselves underpaid, and raised their pay all round. They refused to eat the bread of idleness, and they set themselves to dip their fingers into every direct officer's pie. They got a very bad swelled head in the early eighties, and laid the foundation for that air of self-satisfied omniscience, tempered with insolence, that after this period distinguished the Punjab Secretary." He reiterates the statement in another and more ridiculous shape. And so much of the good he might have done is frustrated. Look at this sentence for example. "The Punjab Government Secretariat would sooner go to hades their own way than to Heaven in any one else's." Our only conclusion is that retirement is not good for the Civilian. In it he degenerates and loses his sense of responsibility. He remembers the loyalty and gallantry of the Punjab of former days, which is gratifying, but he forgets how much good and how much mischief he himself is still capable of. No doubt much that he says of the causes of such discontent as prevails is correct, and Mr. Morley would do well to peruse his observations, stripping them of their verbiage and discounting his unfortunate style. Mistakes in the administration of the Punjab have undoubtedly been made. Perfection is claimed for no administration and if the errors of the past can be righted, we have no doubt the Government will right them with the least possible delay.

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**HALF A YEAR'S TRADE.** THE issuing of the returns of trade during the various periods of the year at home are always promptly published, and the last mail brought full details as to the trade of the first half of the present year. It will be remembered that various causes created heavy fluctuations in the money market on several occasions. Despite this, trade seems to have progressed steadily, and the figures show very substantial gain. The declared value of the imports for the six months was about three hundred and twenty-eight and a half millions which is more than twenty-seven and three-quarter millions greater than the total for the corresponding period in 1906 and about fifty-five and a quarter millions greater than the total for the first half year of 1905. The declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial goods for the six months was about fifty-one and a half millions which is more than eleven and a half millions more than that of the first half year of 1905. But if we take the figures for the last month of the six alone we find unmistakable symptoms of slackening trade in overseas produce. True, the decrease is not great, but instead of a gain of about 10 per cent in the declared value of the imports for June, 1906, there is a decrease in that of the imports for June, 1907, of £71,000 in round figures, though a gain of upwards of 4 1/4 millions as against June two years ago is still shown. There is, however, a certain significance in the fact that the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for June, also, show a decrease of £153,803, as against a substantial gain in June last year, though still showing a considerable increase as against the figures for June, 1905. Very satisfactory is it to note that the decrease in the turnover of foreign and colonial goods has been compensated for by the increase in the export of British goods. The declared value for the half-year was upwards of two hundred and six and a quarter millions, a gain of nearly twenty-five and three quarter millions as against last year and of fifty and a half millons on 1905 so that the gain for the present year is at the rate of about fifty millions per annum as against the preceding year and promises to be over one hundred millions per annum achieved within two years, for up to the present there appears to be little, if any, decrease in the foreign demand for British-made goods. The increase recorded of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported is spread over every group, and, with only four exceptions, over every class in each group. Coal and iron and steel, with manufactures thereof, are the most conspicuous items showing increase, each recording a gain of a million sterling more or less; but there is a decrease of nearly 2⅓ millions in the value of the new ships exported. The exports of yarns and piece-goods generally show increases in value, most marked in the case of cotton yarns and piece-goods, which show a gain of upwards of half a million sterling in aggregate value, but there is a noticeable decrease in the aggregate yardage of the latter. The exports of machinery show a gain of nearly half a million sterling in value for the month. Altogether, owing to the exports of coal, the increase in the value of the exports of raw materials exceeds for June the growth in the value of the exports of manufactures. The fly in the ointment is found when reference is made to bullion movements which promise momentary stringency in the autumn. The exports of gold during June exceeded the imports by one and a half millions and returns from Egypt, South America and India have been poor. The drain of silver to India has continued and is curious in its coincidence with the heavy Indian demand for gold.

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**LORD CROMER.** THE debate which has taken place in the House of Commons is of a nature which reflects little credit on present day conduct of political life. Lord Cromer has been described as the maker of modern Egypt, even more aptly as the modern Pharoah, yet two discredited parties take the first opportunity of making the most violent charges against him. If it be necessary to comment on the amount of the grant we can only agree with Sir Edward Grey in his remark that it is impossible to measure Lord Cromer's services in cash. Fifty thousand pounds is a large sum, but it is trifling in comparison with the great benefits which the country has received from his labours. By the country we do not mean Egypt. That country he has raised into a strong position from a state verging on bankruptcy. Yet Great Britain has benefited more. Egypt looms largely in history from the earliest times, and only by reason of our stronghold and rule have many difficulties of international importance been averted. It is for such services as these that professional Irish and Labour politicians find ground for petty abuse. But Lord Cromer ranks with Empire-builders, a class, small enough but anathema to the socialist One of the most pleasing features of the regrettable resignation of Lord Cromer was the absolute abandonment of party spirit in the tribute which was spontaneously paid to him as regards the great parties. Again this was a dominant feature of Tuesday's debate. The Prime Minister proposed the grant, which is the wish of the King, the Leader of the Opposition seconded it and Sir Edward Grey, one of the most able statesmen of the Government, made a spirited and stalwart defence against the howling of the small dogs who find themselves safest out of the fray. Mr. Grayson, the new member, has opened his parliamentary career in as tactless a manner as any socialist could desire. The net result is that in taking a well earned reward Lord Cromer can afford to smile at the attempt to besmirch his character.

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**CATERPILLARS.** THE new numbers of the Memoirs of the Department of Agriculture in India (Entomological series) Nos. 3 and 4 on the surface Caterpillars of the Genus Agrotis by Messrs. Maxwell-Lefroy and C.C. Gosh and the individual and seasonal variations in Helopeltis theivora, with description of a new species of the latter by Dr. Harold Mann, Scientific Officer, Indian Tea Association, are evidence of the painstaking labours of these officers in the field of entomology. To Mr. Gosh is due the credit of unfolding the life history of the greasy surface caterpillar, a pest that has been reported attacking opium and gram and also tobacco and potato crops in various parts of India. A curious feature of the insect appears to be its occurrence in lands that have been flooded during the previous kharif season; but whether this is due to the presence of weeds on such lands or to the greater amount of moisture in the soil, cannot yet be determined. It is unusual to find a native of this country taking up the study of entomology with the same thoroughness that characterises Mr. Gosh's work in Bulletin No. 4—the greater part of which is his own production and he is to be congratulated on the result of his labours. Dr. Harold Mann's monograph on Helopeltis theivora is an exceedingly able paper. He has studied the species from all points of view with the assistance of tea planters who sent him specimens of the insect at different stages of development all through the year. During the course of his investigations he was fortunate enough in discovering a new species, which was reported to be attacking the Cinchona plant in British Bhutan and which was accordingly named Helopeltis Cinchona—Helopeltis theivora attacks tea and cocoa chiefly in Darjeeling, Assam and Cachar—while the species found in Ceylon is Helopeltis antonii. Dr. Mann, who has now been appointed to the Agricultural College at Poona, will be a great acquisition to that institution, and we may safely predict important developments in it under his able guidance.

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**LIMITED LIABILITY IN BOMBAY.** THE working of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 as regards the Bombay Presidency during the last official year is recorded in the report of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies who shows that fifty-two new companies were registered, bringing the total on the roll up to 431. Of the old companies nine went into liquidation and two were struck off the roll by Government while nineteen of the old provident societies were similarly treated. The nature of the new companies formed is instructive. Twenty-seven belong to trading, mostly in Indian-made articles; of the rest two are for printing presses, seven spinning and weaving mills, five for presses, one for cotton growing, four for banking, one for insurance and two for navigation. The allocation of the capital is also interesting. The total nominal capital registered was Rs. 5,70,08,200 and of this the last-named seven companies absorbed Rs. 4,66,00,000 leaving only Rs. 1,04,08,200 to the remaining forty five companies. The fees realised decreased and this is accounted for by the fact that the capital of most of the companies, as may be judged, was small, especially those of the trading class which are described as "mostly petty companies in the Mofussil and Bombay for trading in country-made goods." Four prosecutions were commenced under the Act the defendants escaping with a warning in two cases and in the others punishments being nominal. Altogether the working of the Department was satisfactory as it resulted in a net surplus to Government of Rs. 17,719.

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THE P. and O. extra s.s. "Peshawar" left Singapore for Bombay at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th instant.

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CHAPTER II of our new Serial Story, "The Wooing of Lilac," by T.W. Hanshew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

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IT is reported that negotiations are proceeding, with some prospects of success, for the institution of a penny or three-half-penny European postage.

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AN excellent piece of work has been completed by the construction of a canal from Jule to Bawyethat, in Burma, by which the produce of the district can be taken to the railway line when the latter is built.

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A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will take place in Calcutta, in December, between Captain J. C. Holdich Leicester, Indian Medical Service, and Queenie, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Dobson, Indian Medical Service.

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A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. H. A. Thornton, I. C. S., Burma, third son of Mr. T. Thornton, Wereham, Norfolk, and Miss Mary Cookman, elder daughter of Mr. N. N. Cookman, J.P., D.L., Monart House, Wexford, Ireland.

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THE Colombo Cricketer, George Vanderspar, has written to the Secretary, Marylebone C. C. and to Mr. P. F. Warner, asking the English team for Australia, due to arrive at Colombo by the *Orient* on the 24th October, to play a match against a picked team of Ceylon cricketers.

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THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "R. Rubattino" from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the 30th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th August; also this Company's s.s. "Ischia" left Penang for Bombay on the 30th instant and expected to arrive on the 7th August.

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THE marriage between Mr. James Douglas Maitland-Kirwan, Imperial Forest Service, Bombay, and Miss Clara Amelia Mary Davidson, eldest daughter of Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Inchmarlo, Scotland, will take place on the 2nd October from the residence of Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Bangalore.

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WHILE some workmen were making a pathway in the Lal Bagh Gardens, Lucknow, they unearthed, two feet below the surface, an old cannon, eight feet long, obviously of Indian make. It is said that the spot where it was discovered was, in the time of the Nawabs, a Park containing a large *baradari*. The find has aroused considerable interest.

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LORD STRATHCONA, who, at eighty-eight, is in magnificent health, is a believer in simple living, and pins his faith to porridge as a staple food for a hard-working man.

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AN incident in the Oxford pageant that had not been rehearsed proved rather exciting. The impersonator of Friar Bacon at the end of the scene leaves the arena on a motor-bicycle. On this occasion, something went wrong with the steering-geer, or else the friar made insufficient allowance in turning the corner, and the machine went full speed into the river. Fortunately, the rider was able to get clear, and escaped with a ducking.

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Two proposals of marriage took place recently in a submarine at the bottom of Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, New York. The inventor, Mr. Cyrus Rivington, proposed to Miss Aramantha Mandrake, of North Carolina, while in the next compartment Mr. James Mickle, a Government food expert, proposed to Mrs. Martha Rue, a widow. Both were accepted.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

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**THE GREAT UNEMPLOYED.** THE world's estimate of Lord Curzon's worth and talents is very high. His own estimate of himself is still higher. He is of opinion that England is making a tremendous mistake in allowing the genius of the Elect of the Empire to run to waste. With charming *naivete*, he instances his own example as that of one of the retired Pro-Consuls for whom there is no place in the official life of the country. I do not think I am singular in believing that the affairs of the Empire will not go far wrong for want of Lord Curzon's wise counsel and guidance. No man, except in rare moments of a great public crisis, is indispensable, not even Lord Curzon. He is hailed in many quarters, as the coming Prime Minister, but the Conservative party has yet, made no sign. Its leaders have not, to the knowledge of the public, received him with open arms, nor has Mr. Balfour given an intimation of his desire to resign the leadership of the Party in his favour. As a man of ceaseless activity and phenomenal energy, it is not surprising that he should be restless for want of anything worthy of his transcendent ability to do. A man of his ambition can never be satisfied with a state of splendid isolation, or otherwise, such as that which obviously contents Lord Rosebery. It is no wonder that the obscurity of retirement should be galling to his nature, and that he should chafe under it. His occasional interventions in the discussion of public questions betoken a desire on his part to burnish his arms for entering again the arena of public life. I wish he may find an early opportunity of entering Parliament, in which his presence will, doubtless, be a great acquisition. His criticisms on Indian questions, however we may differ from them, will be instructive and illuminative, and, as such, they will be welcome to those who are anxious to look at questions of public interest from all points of view. Referring to the unrest in India, he said that it was skin-deep. It will be so, until it has reached the masses and the Indian soldiery. But it has dangerous potentialities in the organized efforts which are made to permeate the millions with the spirit of disaffection. This must be guarded against and prevented, and the measures taken by the Government of India may be regarded as an assurance that they will not allow the superficial sore to penetrate to the flesh and bone of the body politic.

**LOYALTY OF THE INDIAN PRINCES.** One is almost disposed to thank the anonymous writer in *Blackwood* for his insinuation against the fidelity of the Indian Chiefs, because it has called forth a very weighty protest from the Maharaja of Bikanir, which will serve, in some measure, as an antidote against the wild and alarmist reports published by a section of the British Press on the situation in India. I should not quarrel with the statement of the writer of the magazine article that the loyalty of the Indian Princes to England is begotten of self-interest. No human motive is stronger than self-interest and the Indian Princes are fully aware of their stability and welfare being closely and irrevocably bound up with the maintenance of the British Rule. But their fidelity is also inspired, in no small measure, by an elevated sentiment. I cannot conceive an Indian Ruler so perverse and so senseless as to wish for the withdrawal of the British, which would inevitably be followed by his own ruin. It would likewise be impossible to imagine that there are any Indian Princes who dream of a federation, which, rendering each secure in his own possessions, would be strong enough to shake off the British Power. No such federation is possible, in the first place; and, if it were possible, it can never succeed. The Chiefs know far better than the insensate agitators the value and the paramount necessity of the British supremacy in India. They know that, owing to the protection of the mighty Power, which guards the country, including their own principalities, against foreign invasion, they are placed in a singularly favourable condition for cultivating the arts of peace. They know that under no other possible circumstances they can be so well and so luckily situated, and they know that no possible federation can last after the English have left these shores. The confederacy would then, of a certainty, dissolve and, with the outbreak of jealousy, rivalry and ambitions, there would be a terrible internecine struggle. Well may the Maharaja of Bikanir exclaim that, in the event of a crisis, the Princes of India will cast in their lot with the British. The relations of the Indian Princes with the Government may not always be of the happiest. There is occasionally a disposition to draw the reins a little too tight, and there have been vexation and heart-burning in consequence. Further, I think I know of one or two Princes whose fidelity is tempered by a too keen sense of the aspirations and grievances of the Indians under the British Rule. But, as a class, the Princes of India are animated by a whole-hearted fidelity and devotion to Great Britain, and the Maharaja has done well in proclaiming this fact, through the *Times*, in England.

**MUNICIPAL MANNERS.** It is time the friends of Municipal government in Bombay should try to save the Corporation from itself. Things were not what they are now, ten or twenty years ago. The debates in those days may have sometimes been dull, but they were always decorous, and they never degenerated into personal acrimony. The Councillors were then able to maintain their public differences without imparing their private friendship, and there was a genial courtesy and good fellowship prevailing among them. There were ambitious men then, as there are now, but there was not so much aggressiveness, effrontery and self-seeking, as there is in these degenerate days. There was no division into cliques and coteries, and as the social standard of the members was higher, there was in them a greater sense of dignity and self-respect. Now, the discussions in the Corporation are too frequently interlarded by childish interruptions, and by frivolous appeals to the Chair on points of order. An occasional interjection of a brief remark in the course of a debate is not only permissible but, if it is calculated to correct a mistake or remove a misapprehension, it is positively helpful. But the running commentaries of certain members of the Corporation have grown into a galling and vexatious abuse, against which the President is nearly powerless to contend. The English readers of this journal may not know that some members also delight in becoming witty and facetious at the expense of their opponents, because, I see that, in mercy to the perpetrators of the jokes, the Reporters of the English Press refrain from publishing them. They are, however, faithfully chronicled in the vernacular papers, and they only serve to show what dull-dogs are most of these aspirants to wit. We may excuse dull jokes; we may put up with frequent interruptions and appeals to the Chair; we may even endure interminable orations; but our patience and civic dignity must draw the line at defiance of the Chair. The unpleasant incident which took place lately has been unanimously condemned by the Press. Its recurrence will, no doubt, be most deplored by the members of the Corporation themselves, because it will compel public attention to the necessity for arming the President with powers for the exercise of a more effective control of refractory members. If I were a Councillor, I should feel humiliated at the necessity for introducing in the Act a punitive provision for dealing stringently with any of my colleagues, for whom the existing rules are too mild and inefficacious.

**CHARITY.** Sir Cowasji Jehangir's donation of a lakh of rupees, which he placed at the disposal of Lord Lamington on the eve of his departure from Bombay, as well as the gift of a like amount made subsequently by Mr. Jacob Sassoon, was a magnificent tribute to the esteem in which His Excellencys was held by all classes of society in the city. It is not long since the Parsee Knight contributed about three lakhs for the purpose of building an Examination Hall near the University Tower, and that gift was preceded by a very useful contribution of Rs. 40,000 towards the Ophthalmic Hospital endowed by his father. His big donation of about a lakh and a half to the Imperial Institute helped him to earn a knighthood several years ago, and this renewed outburst of generosity on his part may be regarded by his friends as fast qualifying him for a Baronetcy. Charity does not lose its value or its effect, in the slightest degree, because the donor may have a personal object or a legitimate ambition to serve. In England there have been examples of men of immense wealth being raised to the peerage, mainly because they have made lavish and magnificent contributions to the coffers of their political party. If wealthy Indians are animated by a desire for a title or distinction as the reward of their munificence, no one but an altruistic philosopher will find fault with them. I rather wish that this intensely human feeling might extend and increase among the owners of superfluous money bags in India, because it affords a strong incentive, and sometimes the only incentive, to charity. From whatever point we may regard the bounty of Sir Cowasji and Mr. Sassoon, it must earn the heart-felt thanks of the public.

DION.

# BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

## Meeting of Bombay Architects.

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The first general meeting of the Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors' Association was held at Canada Buildings on Monday, Mr. W. A. Chambers the President, was in the chair. Mr. Chambers, in opening the proceedings, said:—It is satisfactory to feel that architects and engineers engaged in private practice in Bombay have formed an association for protection and consultation. Such an association, if conducted wisely, will result in great good At the present moment abnormal activity exists in work of the kind that falls to the lot of those who design and supervise the erection of buildings and all belonging to such professions are fortunately busy men. The tasks of such, though they bring delight to those engaged in them, also entail much responsibility, and it is opportune that engineers should seek mutual support. Bombay, on the whole, is a beautiful city and the problem—a problem to be solved by members of this association—is to make it a healthy one. The view held by many of the public is that buildings may be erected in Bombay by any one and without control. That view is incorrect. There probably is no city where building operations are so watched as here. Before the smallest house can be erected, its plans must be prepared by an engineer licensed by the local municipality; these plans have to be sanctioned, or criticised, by the Municipal Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Drainage Engineer, the House Improvement Branch (under the Epidemic Diseases Act) and, sometimes, by the Municipal Commissioner. During its construction officials representing each of these authorities watch its erection and finally the architect has to certify that all materials used are good and that no municipal regulation or requisition has been broken. If the building should stand on ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, not only have the authorities just mentioned to be consulted, but in addition the Chairman of the Trust, the Engineer of the Trust, the Trustees themselves and, occasionally, the Government Architect have a control in its design and erection. The unfortunate architect has thus no easy task and when, as is often the case, he has a client who does not see the advantage of all these authorities, his position is not exactly a pleasant one. The most pressing need just now seems on the whole to be the necessity of calling public attention to the fact that new building by-laws are being drawn up by municipal officers of a more than ordinarily stringent nature, and those whose duty it will be to carry out these by-laws have not been consulted. It would seem obvious to most persons that the advice which architects in private practice could offer would be valuable to the municipal authorities but apparently that is not the view taken, and, so far as can be judged, by-laws which will profoundly influence building enterprise in this city are to be drawn up without the help of any one outside the municipal office. With due respect to that institution, it does not contain all the experience necessary for that work, and the public would be well advised if it protested against the policy at present being pursued. No one knows what new powers the municipal officials are forging for themselves, but this is certain, and has long been patent, that it is quite impossible for municipal officers to do more work than they now do. It is said that every year nearly three thousand plans are submitted for sanction to the Municipal Executive Engineer. These plans have to be passed and the buildings from which they are constructed have to be watched. Obviously no one man, however well officered his department may be, can cope with this work. The truth of this remark is more apparent when it is remembered that passing plans and watching building operations are not the only tasks of the Municipal Engineer. The ordinary administration of a large office has to be carried on. Land has to be valued for set-backs and for acquisitions for public improvements. Proceedings before magistrates and Government officers in connection with these matters have to be conducted. Estimates and plans of buildings and roads, apart from private ventures, have to be made. The result, and the natural result, is municipal officials are physically unable to keep ahead of their work. No one blames them for this, but on the other hand, the public are entitled to ask what new duties the by-laws, now being drawn up, are seeking to place on their already too burdened shoulders. At the present time much inconvenience is caused by this overwork. Under the law, as it now exists, the authorities are bound either to pass plans, or to reject them, within thirty days of the date of their deposit at the Municipal Office. If no answer is returned to the applicant within thirty days the building may be commenced. It happens, more often than is pleasant, that a notification is sent to the architect responsible for the plans one day before the expiration of the legal thirty days asking for further particulars—the result being very satisfactory to an overworked department, inasmuch as it gains further time to examine the plans, but most irritating to the architect and his client, to whom delay in the erection of the building may mean financial loss. There is another cause of discontent, and in this matter the municipal officials have against them universal professional opinion, but they are as adamant on the subject and there is no remedy. The municipal officers insist that every sanitary accommodation in a house, even with the latest and most modern appliances, and a latrine, in a bazaar chawl shall be placed in the same category. Such a regulation exists nowhere else, but in spite of protests and practical difficulties in planning, over and over again pointed out, the regulation is strictly enforced. Another grave matter to which public attention should be drawn is the municipal method of issuing ruinous structure notices. The Commissioner has power—a power which he should unquestionably have—of ordering the demolition of structures which he thinks are dangerous and once a notice is issued by him there is no appeal to any court. The structure must come down, but such an absolute power ought to be exercised with the greatest care, and if an officer of the position of the Municipal Commissioner, or one holding the position of the Executive Engineer, after inspection, should issue the notice, the presumption would be that it was necessary, but notices of this nature have been issued on the report of subordinates, and though such notices bear the signatures of the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, neither of these officials have had in every case personal knowledge of the structure condemned and ordered in their name to be pulled down. This is clearly wrong, and though it may not be so serious to the well-to-do owner who can pay fees to solicitors and engineers to interview and explain to municipal officers of position, the wrong is one that works harshly so far as the poor house-owner is concerned. The members of this association no doubt can multiply instances of a similar kind to show how overworked municipal officials are, and it will be doing a great service to the public and to itself by asking that the drawing up of by-laws, which will intimately influence the lives of the people, shall not be done without the knowledge and aid of those entitled, from their experience of the city, to be consulted:—

A resolution to the following effect was proposed by Mr. E. W. Fritchley, seconded by Mr. A. L. Colaco and passed unanimously:—

"That the members of the Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors' Association respectfully appeal to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation not to pass the building by-laws, proposed by the Bombay Municipal Executive, until the Association have examined and advised in reference to them."

It was further resolved on the motion of Mr. Narsingham, who was seconded by Mr. Vicaji, that—

"In the opinion of this Association the word 'directly' as contained in Section 251 A, para (a) of the Municipal Act, which says that 'no person shall build a privy or water closet in such manner as to be directly over or directly under any room or part of a building other than another privy or water closet or a bathing place, bath-room or terrace' should imply 'adjacent to' and not in a vertical line to any unlimited extent above or below."

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LORD ROSMEAD, writing in "M. A. P.," of the "days of his youth," says that when in Capetown he was riding in a steeplechase, and thought so little of his chance that in default of making a reasonable wager any other way, he offered to bet, first, that his mount would not get the course, and, second, if it did, that it would be lost. "Nobody, however, would take me up—in fact, they roundly accused me of wanting to bet on a certainty. I was very indignant at the time, and in turn abused them for having no sporting instinct, but afterwards I was glad they had declined my proffered wagers. For my 'noble quadruped,' displayed unexampled form and won easily, although I could hardly sit on his back for astonishment and laughter. Of course I had not a sixpence on him."

# THE MAKER OF MODERN EGYPT.

## NATIONAL GRANT TO LORD CROMER.

## Violent Attacks.

## SIR E. GREY'S STALWART DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 31.

The House of Commons voted the grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer, by 254 votes to 107, after a heated debate.

The Nationalists and Labour Members attacked Lord Cromer, especially in connection with the Dinshawi incident, and Sir Edward Grey spiritedly defended him.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman proposed the grant, and Mr. Balfour seconded it, in eulogistic speeches

Mr. William Redmond denied that Lord Cromer was entitled to this unprecedented and enormous sum. The grant was inconsistent with Liberal principles, in view of the prevalent distress. Lord Cromer, he said, had benefited Egyptian finance, which should therefore bear the cost of the grant. Lord Cromer was being rewarded for the false and fraudulent action of making Egypt a British province (cries of "Shame").

Mr. Redmond continued that there had been no more savage and ruthless miscarriage of justice than in the Dinshawi incident, and not one farthing should be voted till at least one victim had been released.

Mr. Kettle (N) described the grant as "a donation to a despot."

Mr. Grayson, the newly-elected Socialist Member for the Colne Valley division, in a maiden speech, said that the Government's mandate was to solve the ghastly social problems and not to provide high salaried officials with grants.

Sir Edward Grey admitted that such grants were rare, but not rarer than Lord Cromer's services. He sharply challenged Mr. Redmond's version of the Dinshawi affair, and said that Lord Cromer, like himself, considered that the Judges had every desire to secure justice. This was not the time to review the sentences. It was impossible, said the Foreign Secretary, to measure Lord Cromer's services in cash. His expenses had exceeded his salary. The Government preferred, instead of giving him an Ambassador's pension, to grant Lord Cromer a lump sum as special recognition of a very special occasion.

Mr. John Robertson condemned the procedure in the Dinshawi incident, but did not think the case against Lord Cromer was such as to give clean ground for objecting to the grant.

The House of Lords unanimously concurred in the grant, after warm eulogies of Lord Cromer by Lord Ripon and Lord Lansdowne.

LATER.

All the newspapers, including the *Tribune*, the *Chronicle* and the *Daily News*, join in extolling Lord Cromer's work and meritorious services as amply deserving of a mark of public gratitude.

# INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## Lajpat Rai Again.

## LONDON'S SEDITION CENTRE.

LONLON, JULY 30.

In the House of C[illegible] Mr. Morley, in reply to Mr. Mackarnes[illegible] had submitted a Memorial to the Government of India, denying that he had done anything to cause commotion within the meaning of the Regulation, and he had requested that the Memorial should be submitted to the King."

Mr. Rees called attention to the violent language of the newspaper, the *Indian Sociologist*, edited in London by an Indian Graduate of Oxford, and suggested that the latter should be prosecuted.

Mr. Morley said that he did not think the language quoted was worthy of the advertisement which Mr. Rees had given it, or of the further advertisement suggested.

Mr. Rees asked: "Did Mr. Morley know that the Editor kept a boarding-house, to which young Indians were attracted for the purpose of perversion on their arrival in England?"

Mr. Morley replied that he had no official information.

# SITUATION IN BELFAST.

## Troops Arriving.

## POLICE RESUME DUTY.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In view to the contingency of a Constabulary Strike the 1st Cameronian Highlanders have arrived at Belfast with a Maxim section.

The 4th Middlesex and the 11th Hussars are expected.

The Dockers are still picketing and are overturning [illegible]s.

The Constabulary have resumed duty, but they are receiving many messages of sympathy from comrades elsewhere in Ireland.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The advent of the Camerons has reassured the public in Belfast.

Trains are waiting in readiness at Dublin to convey further troops, but the authorities do not believe that they will be required unless there is further disaffection in the Irish Constabulary which is not expected.

# THE TEST MATCH.

## Hindered by Rain.

LONDON, JULY 30.

Owing to rain, there was no play after lunch. England have made 110 for four wickets.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 116.

Somerset has beaten Gloucestershire by six wickets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

A special London telegram to the *Statesman* dated July 30, states that rain spoiled the play in the Test Match, when England had scored 110 for four wickets. Fry was 54 when he was given out l. b. w. Hayward made 15 and Tyldesley 30 runs.

# THE WORLD'S PALACE OF PEACE.

## Foundation Stone of the New Carnegie Building Laid

## THE SENIOR DIPLOMAT OFFICIATES.

## GREAT DAY AT THE HAGUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 30.

M. Nelidoff laid the foundation stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace at the Hague.

There was a brilliant ceremony.

The speeches emphasized the almost sacred character of the building, enshrining the principle of peace by right and justice.

It is several years since so much interest has been taken in an architectural competition as in that which took place last year for the new "Palace of Peace" at the Hague. It was the outcome of the first Peace Conference, and took practical form on the gift of a large sum of money (£300,000) by Mr Carnegie for the erection of a building in which to house the permanent Court of Arbitration established by the treaty of July 29, 1899. It was decided to ask the architects of the whole world to compete for the design, and a jury of expert assessors was appointed to draw up the conditions and make the award. The English representative on this jury was Mr. T. E. Collcutt, who is now President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and equally eminent architects represented Germany, Austria, Holland, France, and the United States of America. Altogether 216 sets of designs were received, six or eight of which were contributed by English architects. Proceeding by elimination, the jury first selected forty-four of these for further consideration, afterwards reducing this number to sixteen and again to six, and it was noticeable that in their report in several cases this final decision was only arrived at by a bare majority. These six selected designs, together with forty others chosen by the Society of Architects of Amsterdam, are now being published by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, of London and Edinburgh, in the form of eight portfolios, the winning design being by M. Cordonnier, of Lille.

The building was, according to the conditions issued, to consist of justice halls and library. M. Cordonnier has separated these, connecting them only by a covered passage on the ground floor. Most prominence is given to the block which contains the Courts of Justice. The entrance is through a grand vestibule, which occupies the whole of the main frontage and leads to an equally important staircase. The block is of quadrangle form, with a corridor round the quadrangle on both floors, and the two Justice Halls occupying the flanks. The library has the same extent of frontage but narrower, being planned as a single oblong block, with book-store and the reading-room in the centre, and administrative and public entrance at either end. Prominent towers are carried up and much elaboration of detail is introduced. All competent authorities are agreed that the money provided by Mr. Carnegie will not suffice for its erection, large though the sum undoubtedly is.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

# PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

## Further Bills Passed.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Finance, and Criminal Appeal Bills, and has agreed to the amendments of the House of Lords to the Territorial Army Bill.

# THE JAPANESE IN CANADA.

## Immigration Causes Friction.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Friction has arisen in Vancouver through the landing of numbers of Japanese from Honolulu.

# AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE.

## Negotiations with Mexico.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A telegram from Washington says that the State Department has opened negotiations with Mexico with a view to stopping the influx of Japanese coolies into the United States, across the border.

# THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

## Result of the Race.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Plate which was run to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Dream | 1 |
| Plumtree | 2 |
| Hongkong | 3 |

There were eleven starters.

Won by half a length with four lengths between second and third.

# JIRGA DEPARTS FOR KABUL.

## Redress of Troubles in Tirah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

It is stated that the Jirga, which recently set out from Tirah to visit the Amir in connection with the scare caused by pill-throwers in Tirah, is composed of leading men of Malik Din Khels, Kumber Khels, and Sukka Khels.

The Jirga intends apparently to inform the Amir of its grievance against the Kaka Khels, who, it will be remembered, are believed by the Afridis to be spreading plague in their villages at the instigation of a well-known Khan resident in British territory.

It will also endeavour to obtain help from the Amir in getting rid of the Kaka Khels from Tirah and in preventing them crossing over the frontier into Afghanistan.

Judging by the manner in which other Jirgas from Tirah have lately been received in Kabul, it is very doubtful if they will obtain any satisfaction.

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SOON after a train had left Leicester for Nottingham a cat was noticed running along the carriage roofs. At Loughborough, an attempt was made to dislodge the animal, but it could not be caught, and it travelled on to Nottingham, and so completed a twenty-four miles' ride.

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A FEW hours before the time fixed for the execution of a Native for murder at Umtata, Cape Colony, the condemned man's step-brother publicly proclaimed that he was the murderer, and could not see his innocent relative hanged. The victim of the error knew who committed the crime, but resolved to keep the secret and suffer death.

# UNREST IN THE PUNJAB.

## The "India" Sedition Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 31.

There was a considerable but very quiet and orderly crowd outside the Lahore Commissioner's Court on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Boyd, Magistrate on Special duty, was to pass judgment in the *India* and Lahore Riot cases, which he has been trying for some months past.

There was a strong police force present, but their services were not required for any purpose other than the removal of the prisoners after sentence.

As several of the accused were not conversant with English, the Magistrate spoke in the Vernacular. The *India* prisoners were first produced and each—Pindi Dass, the Proprietor and Editor, and Dina Nath, the Publisher of *India* and late owner of the *Hindustan* Press, received a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Magistrate added, in passing sentence, that it was only his youth that saved Pindi Dass from the maximum sentence, prescribed by the law, of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The *Hindustan* Press was ordered to be confiscated.

Notice of appeal was given, and the appeal being admitted, is to go to the Punjab Chief Court, the Sections under which convictions were made being 124A 11, and 131 of the Indian Penal Code in both the cases.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

On the accused in the riot trial being produced, one was in handcuffs as before, as he had not been able to find bail. The Magistrate discharged two of them, owing to want of sufficient evidence, namely Ramchand and Nand Singh. He sentenced Gandherb Sen, taking into consideration his youth, to 30 stripes. Lalchand was sent to prison for nine months' rigorous confinement and the remaining six to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each. The Sections under which these were convicted were 147 and 332 of the Indian Penal Code.

Notice of appeal to the Sessions Judge was given in the case.

When the prisoners in both trials, in this as well as the *India* case, had been sentenced, they were handcuffed and marched on foot under a strong police guard to the Lahore Central Jail. Mr. G. A. Rundle, Superintendent of Police was present, in charge of the Police, and Mr. Misick, Assistand Superintendent of Police and Mr. Phillips, Deputy Inspector, were also in Court.

PRISONERS ADDRESS THE COURT.

When the proceedings had finally closed, after the pronouncement of sentences, one of the ringleaders of the riot, on whom punishment fell the heaviest, Kartar Singh, Editor of a Vernacular newspaper published at Kasur, stood up in the middle of the Court and speaking in Urdu, so as to be heard throughout the open Court, asked to be allowed to express his gratitude for the patient, careful, and fair-minded hearing which the Magistrate had accorded to the long-drawn-out case for the defence. He said he had nothing to gain by saying this now because sentence had already been passed and he merely desired to show his appreciation of the impartiality and calm, judicial spirit with which the Bench had investigated the case.

Another of the convicted men, Gowardhan Dass, on whom also the penalty of imprisonment had fallen severely, speaking in English said that he wished to associate himself with what his fellow-prisoner Kartar Singh had said.

The crowd which assembled to hear the judgments pronounced not only behaved well, but exhibited no kind of sympathy either with the Editors convicted of sedition, or with the miscellaneous citizens convicted of rioting.

The group of sentenced prisoners were marched on foot from the Court to the Jail in orderly silence, the police precautions having put any sort of popular demonstrations out of possible question.

# THE "BANDE MATARAM."

## Seizure of Alleged Incriminating Documents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Under a Warrant from the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, the Police searched the "Bande Mataram" Office yesterday in Creek Row.

Superintendent Merriman, assisted by Superintendent Ellis, Inspectors Lahiri and Percy, and some policemen, of the Detective Department, appeared at the office at dusk and entered upon a vigorous search, which began in the Manager's Department, where sundry books and papers were seized. The Police Officers then went on to the Secretary's office, where correspondence and various documents were minutely scrutinized. Many of these papers and documents were taken charge of by the Police, who concluded their search at 9-30 p m.

No arrests have as yet been made.

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IT is understood that the prosecution of the *Bande Mataram* is under Section 124 A., I. P. C. for republishing articles on which the *Jugantar* was convicted.

# MYSTERIOUS THEFT OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

It is reported that a consignment of arms and ammunition intended for the Ordnance Department, Fort William, has been stolen. The greatest secrecy is being maintained as to the details of the theft, but the circumstances under which it occurred are stated to be of a most singular character.

# SWORD-STICK CASE.

## Refusal of Bail Pending Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

Barisal, July 30.—Mr. Cargill, the District Judge, refused bail to-day *re* the Sword-Stick case, in which Krishna Kumar Das was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The hearing of the appeal comes off on Monday.

# PROSECUTION OF LEAKAT HOSSEIN.

## Transfer of Case Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The application, which was made before Justices Mitter and Fletcher, to transfer the case now pending in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Barisal against Leakat Hossein and Abdul Guffoor on charges of sedition, has been rejected.

# MIGRATION FROM THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

It is understood that the District Officers in the south of the United Provinces have lately observed an unusual movement of people towards Bombay in search of work. One station reports that for a fortnight past several hundreds of thousands of persons have passed through daily from distant parts of the provinces. The poor harvests of the last two years are supposed to be the cause of this migration, which no doubt has also been quickened by the delay in the arrival of the monsoon.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, July 31.—Owens, Major, R. I. Regt., from leave, from England.

Cameron, Major, R. F. A. Regt., from leave, from England.

Lewis, Lieut., the Queen's Regt., on duty, from England.

McBurn, Lieut., E. Surrey Regt., on duty, from England.

Fuller, Lieut., E. Surrey Regt., on duty, from England.

Beckett, Lieut., R.A. Regt., on duty, from England

Winston, Major, the Royal Scots, Regt., on duty, from England.

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DEPARTURES, July 31.—McBurn, Lieut., E. Surrey Regt., on duty, to Mhow.

Fuller, Lieut., E. Surrey Regt., on duty, to Mhow.

Thorne, Lieut., 105th L. Infy, off leave to Belgaum.

Cameron, Major, R. F. A., on leave, to England.

Fitzmaurice, Capt., 1st Dragoons, on leave, to England.

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LIEUTENANT T. H. HARKER, King's Royal Rifles, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and takes up his duties to-morrow.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 30.

Lieut. R. W. H. Bouchier' of the 66th Battery, R. F. A., is transferred to the 3rd Battery, R. F. A., at Meerut, on promotion.

Major Satren Willett, of the 91st Heavy Battery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and will be replaced in No 91 Heavy Battery by Major T. R. Phillips from the Bermudas.

Major Brand, Ordnance Dept., will retire from the service early in August next.

Lieut. Garstin, of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, has been selected for appointment as Asstt. Resident of the Western Rajputana States.

Lieutenant-Colonel J.S. Balfour and Major Whiffin, of the 13th Lancers, have been appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, of the 13th Lancers *vice* Colonel Gordon, who vacates in September next.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Strachey, of the 11th Rajputs, has been permitted to retire from 1st October next, and Major Amesbury, of the 10th Jats, from the 25th August 1907.

The death is reported of Lieutenant Fitzmaurice Deade Deane Morgan of the Royal Irish Regiment, at Murree on the 30th instant from blood-poisoning.

Lieutenant Roberts of the Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed to the 19th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Wheatley, attached to the 3rd Horse, is appointed to the 6th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Smith, of the 94th Infantry, is posted to the 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant Morrell, attached to the 15th Horse, is posted to the 36th Horse.

# CIVIL SUIT AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

## Income-tax from Deceased's Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

An interesting civil suit involving important points of law is pending trial before the Sub-Judge of Cochin against the British Government. The facts of the case are that a large sum of money was due to Government as arrears of income-tax by a deceased Cutch merchant. The Revenue authorities attached a piece of landed property belonging to the merchant and sold cocoanuts collected therefrom for the recovery of the arrears of assessment.

One of his heirs has now filed a suit against Government declaring the property attached was left by the deceased for the benefit of his soul, that therefore it is not liable to arrears of income-tax due by the deceased.

# CENTRAL PROVINCES FEUDATORY STATES.

## Satisfactory Report for Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Central Provinces Feudatory States Administration Report for last year, published here to-day, shows a fairly prosperous period. The transfer of the Chota Nagpur States from Bengal to the Central Provinces is described as having been received with contentment by the Chiefs.

# P. W. SUPERIOR ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

## Two Successful Competitors from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

A Press *Communique* is issued, stating that, in accordance with the rules laid down for the recruitment of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, the usual competitive examination was held by the Principal of Roorkee College in June last, at which eleven candidates, who had been given nominations by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, competed for one appointment. In consequence, however, of the recent increase to the sanctioned strength of the Department, it was ultimately decided to make an additional appointment this year from this source, and a second man on the list has accordingly been offered an appointment.

The two successful candidates were C. Subrahmanya Aiyar and T. R. Vridlhagiri Sarma, both B A's of the Madras University, who scored 1,090 and 1,065 marks, respectively, out of a possible total of 1350 marks.

The remaining nine candidates, of whom three were from the Madras Presidency, two from the United Provinces, two from the Punjab, one from Bengal and one from Bombay scored totals ranging from 987 to 629 marks each.

# COCANADA PUNITIVE POLICE.

## Memorial of Protest to Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the citizens of Cocanada was held yesterday evening in Pittapur Rajah's College Hall, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao, Municipal Chairman. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That this Meeting is of distinct opinion that the peaceful and law-abiding nature of the people in general of this town is such as not to necessitate the quartering of additional Police under Section 15 of the Police Act. Therefore the Meeting resolve to memorialise Government for the withdrawal of the same."

A Committee was appointed to prepare the memorial to Government and place it before the next public meeting to be held shortly.

# THE COCANADA RIOT.

## Suit against Dr. Kemp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

The civil suit for damages filed by the boy, alleged to have been assaulted by Captain Kemp, I.M.S., was heard, yesterday by Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas, District Munsiff. The boy, his father, and Dr. Ailsworth were examined on behalf of plaintiff. Further hearing was adjourned to to-d[illegible]

# COLLAPSE OF BUILDINGS.

## TERRIBLE CRASH OF TWO HOUSES.

## Twenty-six Persons Entombed.

## SIXTEEN EXTRICATED, FIVE MISSING.

THERE was a panic among the Parsees in the nativetown on the report going round that two four-storeyed houses collapsed in the Agiary lane, Fanaswadi, last evening, burying nearly a dozen families in the *debris*. The two houses which, fell, formed part of a row of four houses, known as the Dadysett Houses. They were originally built as a source of maintaining the Dadysett Fire Temple, built some 125 years ago. The buildings which were commanding structures with massive pillars and girders, defied all sorts of weather for over a century, but they had their downfall at last and the pity of it is that in spite of the warning overnight the inmates of the houses did not take the hint and vacate. During the last hundred years the buildings were sold and purchased by a number of house-owners till at last some Hindus were the possessors of it. The commanding structure, with all the heavy and old fashioned timber, presented a most deceptive look of soundness. No layman would ever have thought the buildings were so old, nor to a casual on-looker did they ever appear dangerous. The last of the row of houses on the western-end was recently overhauled and almost rebuilt. The one next to it had several supports given it from time to time. On Tuesday night, suddenly a crack was discovered in the front wall. The building which was occupied by no less than half a dozen family had amongst its inmates Mr. Naoroji, late bailiff of the Insolvency Court. He, out of precaution, removed from that building and with his family and others temporarily shifted to the adjoining house. But this was "from the frying pan into the fire." Because, the house at the end had a common wall with the adjoining building, and as it came down it carried with it that house as well. This latter building also contained no less than seven families living within and, except some of the male members, who happened to be away for some reason or other, the dozen families were caught in the death-trap. The crash was tremendous, the heaps of *debris* were extensive and the collapse shook the whole lane. Within the twinkling of the eye two imposing structures were a mass of *debris* underneath were buried twenty-six persons.

GALLANT RESCUE WORK.

A large crowd collected; the pedestrians and the inhabitants of the locality ran up to render what help they could. Some of the inmates of the fallen buildings who could escape—only miraculously—pointed to the huge mountain of *debris*. They were dumb-founded. Their dearest ones were buried alive under the heap. The Police, the Fire Brigade and the Municipal Engineer's men were on the spot very quickly. The Municipal *begaries* soon commenced the work of rescue. Continuous hard work and active labour succeeded in removing the *debris* so far as to hear the voices of the helpless buried underneath. Ropes and stretchers were soon requisitioned for and by within two hours thirteen persons were found out. They were taken out and removed to the hospital. Some of them were insensible. and several were semi-conscious. Medical men living in the vicinity were soon brought on the scene. Stimulants were administered and then they were removed to the Hospital.

The Police and the Municipal officers tried to ascertain how many were buried under the *debris* and from the inquiries as could be made it was roughly guessed that twenty persons were missing as the relief party could rescue twelve men. Vigorous search was made for the other eight and after an hour's hard work the men were able to hear some yells at the inner end of the building. Three persons were there. They were caught in the voids. Luckily the voids were also open at the top from which their voices could be heard. It was now nine o'clock and the houses had collapsed at six o'clock. Lanterns were brought, ropes were lowered and every effort was made to take them out. But the situation was very awkward The *debris* over them could not quickly be removed and the men remained in that unpleasant situation until we went to Press. At 10 p.m. some voice was heard in the other direction and a young Parsee who was living in the uppermost flat and had come down with the crash was discovered. He had strength left in him enough to shout out at the top of his voice and the rescue party soon directed their attention to him. While the stones and planks and chunam were being removed from that particular spot, a woman was heard to shriek for help. The young man had his leg caught under the weight of a portion of the wall and the woman was at a little distance lying by the side of a pillar, which saved her from being crushed under the weight of the *debris*. So far it was satisfactory that every person found under the *debris* was not fatally injured.

At the time of the collapse a Parsee girl, aged 22 years, was standing working in her room, but strange to say the wall of her room did not bury her under the *debris* and she was safely conveyed out of the room to the road. Several other inmates of the house also had very narrow escapes, some jumped out of the window into the adjacent houses, while others found their way from the cracking staircases in the nick of time. A Parsee youth hid himself underneath the small recess of a broken staircase which rested on a huge block of *debris*, whence he cried out for help.

The consternation and the excitement of the people were too wild to enable any one to ascertain how many and who were actually missing. It was believed that about ten more persons were still buried in the cavities formed under the *debris*, several feet below the surface. A Hindu lad was found in one of these cavities, but his hand was so badly entangled in the net-work of the wood, that to extricate him out of it without amputating his arm, was considered impossible. Beneath the lad in the *debris* were burried two more Parsee ladies and uptill midnight they could not be brought upon the surface of the *debris*.

Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Joseph Hall, Executive Engineer, Superintendents Williamson, Flannagan, and Mirza Mahomedali, Inspectors Sullivan, Patterson, Hussan, Smith, Taylor and a number of other European officers of the Bombay Police, with a detachment of native policemen were on the scene of the disaster giving out needful orders for the prompt extrication of those buried. Mr. Nanabhoy Katrak, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, and a few native officers of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department, were also present from the time of the accident, till a late hour in the night ordering and directing the gang of coolies to remove the *debris* as quickly as possible. Very valuable service was also rendered in the work of removing the *debris* and rescuing the injured by the men of the Bombay Fire Brigade Department under Mr. Weston, Mr. Thompson and other officers of the Brigade.

TIMELY WARNING UNHEEDED.

One of the two ill-fated houses belonged to Mr. Girdhurdas Govindji, while the other was the property of one Mr. Gungadas Vijbhukhandas. The houses were tenanted by Parsee families. Both the houses were four-storeyed ones, supporting each other by a central wall. Since the day before yesterday, a crack was noticed in the west wall of the house on the west. Upon this, the Municipal and the Police authorities asked the tenants to vacate the place immediately. But the tenants in the house said they could not do so, as they found no place then where could remove themselves. It so happened that the tenants of one of the two ill-fated buildings removed into the adjacent building, which too partially collapsed. Ultimately the authorities prevailed upon the stubborn tenants to vacate the two houses, but the buildings collapsed at almost 6-15 p.m. just at the time the tenants were removing their belongings. Most of them did not know what was happening until they saw huge walls falling d[illegible] their feet, and then they were thrown into such a confusion, that several went the wrong way to find their way out. The first floor of the building on the west was occupied by one Mr. Navrjoi Bailiff and his family, the second floor was rented by Mr. Dadabhay Nusserwanji Billimoria and his family, the tenants on the third floor were the family of one Mr. Daruwalla, while on the fourth floor lived Mr. Rustomji M. Masani and his family. The other ill fated house was under repair The fall of the buildings is no doubt due to the heavy and incessant rain that fell in Bombay during the last two weeks.

THE NUMBER INJURED.

At the time of the accident, it was estimated that twenty-six Parsees, including males, females and children, were buried under the *debris*. Of these, three were extricated within a few minutes of the accident, while thirteen more were brought out within half-an hour of the accident. The gang of workmen were busy working in removing the *debris* for the rescue of the remaining ten till a late hour of the night. Of these ten, five were ascertained to be alive. But they were not extricated at the time of our going to Press.

THE HOSPITAL LIST.

Those extricated from under the *debris* were instantly removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The following are the names of those who are detained at the G. T. Hospital for treatment for injuries sustained by the fall of the houses:—Pherozshah Ardeshir Billimoria (10) Miss Gulbhai Dhanjibhoi Billimoria (8), Bai Cooverbai Mancherji, Miss Goolbai Ardeshir Billimoria (11), and Bai Sheerin and Bai Aimai Navroji.

Those who were treated at the Hospital and allowed to go home were; Jamsetjee D. Billimoria (18), Barjorji Navroji (18), Miss Goolbai Ardeshir (9), Bai Meherbai Rustomji (51), Bai Goonabai Mancherji (30), Bai Aimai Navroji (50), and one Govind Vithoba (55).

# ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

## Offer of a New Site.

THE following letter has been sent to the Educational Department from Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai dated the 18th July:—

"I have the honour to submit for your kind consideration the following proposal.

"I read from the local dailies that an attempt is seriously made to remove the Elphinstone College from its present location, and I see that Your Excellency has been pleased to appoint a Commission to consider the question of the location of the said College.

"I also understand that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council the Honourable Mr. Setalvad is reported to have suggested the village of Borivli for the location of the College. But some members of the Council remarked that the place was marshy and therefore unsuitable for a College. Borivli is partly comprised in the alienated village of Exeer in the Salsette Taluka and of which I am the proprietor. I can vouch for the suitability of the place for the location of a College. Innumerable bungalows and residential quarters have been built lately, and some of the owners have been residing there permanently, and are heard to compare its climate with that of Mahabaleshvar. I own extensive land in Borivli, and I am prepared to place at the disposal of Government up to one hundred acres of land, either low land or high land, near the sea or far from it, for the location of the College, provided it is named after me.

"There are several quarries owned by me at Borivli and I shall allow Government to work the same and utilize as much stones as they may require for building purposes. I commend the above to Your Excellency's kind consideration.

"Trusting Your Excellency will be pleased to consider my offer favourably and hoping to be favoured with a reply at convenience."

Resolution.—The letter should be transferred to the President of the Committee appointed by Government Resolution No 1300, dated the 12th July 1907.

Should it be decided to move the Elphinstone College to Borivli, the generous offer of Mr. Chhabildas will no doubt be considered if the Committee can find means to satisfy the condition that the site should be named after the donor.

# THE ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

## Administrator-General vs. Official Assignee

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 31.

In the friendly suit brought by the Administrator-General of Madras against the Official Assignee, in respect of the estate of the late Mr. P. Macfadyden, in the Madras High Court, the following issues were framed:—

1 Is the plaintiff entitled to a half-share of the actual properties constituting the estate of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in British India and Mysore?

2 Did the vesting order of the 22nd of October, 1906, vest in the Official Assignee the whole of the property of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., though one of the partners had died prior to the date of the Vesting Order?

3 Does the plea in the last para of the Written Statement constitute any valid defence to the plaintiff's action?

The suit is posted for final disposal on the 14th of August.

# COLONEL SULLIVAN'S ACCIDENT.

## Fuller Particulars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 31.

A serious accident occurred to Colonel Sullivan on the 16th instant, whilst crossing the Hattu Pir, one of the worst and most dangerous parts of the Gilgit Road. Colonel Sullivan, whilst accompanied by his *shikari*, was struck in the left eye by a large stone falling from the hillside. He was knoked over by the blow and narrowly escaped being hurled over a precipice of two-thousand feet into the Astor torrent.

The Colonel, who has since lost the use of both his eyes, was conveyed to Astor where he obtained European medical treatment.

It is hoped that in time Colonel Sullivan may recover his eyesight.

# DEATH OF MRS. ANDERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

In the case of Mrs. L. E. Anderson, who died from the effects of an overdose of chloral, the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict yesterday that her death was due to misadventure by taking an overdose of hydrate of chloral.

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H. E LORD MINTO attends a ball to be given by the Simla Volunteer Rifles at the Town Hall on 30th August.

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ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hold a big District Conference meeting at Hooghly.

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THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Yetorofu Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore on the 31st instant.

# PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

## THE PASSING SEASON.

## Mr. Frohman's Mistakes.

## TEST MATCH REFLECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

We are in the last days of the theatrical season which, thanks to a most unnatural summer, is slowly and, in some cases, painfully drawing to its close. Not many of the West-End managers will, I imagine, look back upon the spring and early summer of 1907 with feelings of unmixed gratification, for the crop of failures has been large and the money lost in consequence must have been considerable. It may, therefore, be interesting at this stage to look back upon the productions of the earlier year and to furnish in some degree a record of the theatrical work accomplished.

To take first the most unfortunate of all London theatres the Waldorf. To this house no real success can be credited, for, after "The Gipsy Girl" had concluded a hopeless fight, Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe played a season which, one fears, was more remarkable for artistic value than for commercial success. As a matter of fact, the venture cost the promoters a good round sum, but the advertisement for American consumption was doubtless regarded as ample compensation. At present the Waldorf is in darkness.

Nor can the Aldwych be said to have fared much better, for both "Nelly Neil" (which was kept going for an unaccountable time) and "Strongheart" quite failed to attract the necessary amount of patronage. The Aldwych is finishing out the season with "In the Bishop's Carriage," which we may be permitted to hope is coining money. Travelling west, we find that Terry's, after a perfectly awful period of low temperature, is now warmed by the smiles of fortune, for "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" is one of the few—the very few—great successes of the season. Almost immediately opposite there is to be found, at the Lyceum, the most interesting and prosperous product of the season, for here the enterprise of a few plucky men of sound judgment has, with hot and strong melodrama at low prices, restored the fallen fortunes of that huge house.

MR. FROHMAN'S "MISTAKES."

For the Vaudeville, the experience of the season has been mixed, for, after the long and wonderfully lucrative run of musical comedy, "Mr. George" had but a very moderate success, and now the revival of "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" has brought back the sunshine. Mr. Otho Stuart's last days at the Adelphi were chequered, for "The Tales of Hoffmann"—that exquisite work which charmed all who heard it—did not by a long chalk, as the saying goes, repay those who were interested. Then came Mr. Martin Harvey to finish the season with crowded houses (except for one sorrowful week) and brimming coffers.

To Mr. Frohman's list of mistakes must be added "The Great Conspiracy," which, at the Duke of York's, only served to show that even the shrewdest of us is liable to expensive errors of judgment. "Divorçons" is doing something to retrieve the mistake, and it is to be added that, for the greater comfort of the Napoleonic gentleman who controls affairs at the Comedy and Hicks, "The Truth" is doing famously at the former house and Brewster's Millions (which followed a polar season of musical comedy) has come through a ticklish time at the outset and is now playing to much better business.

Mr. Harrison, too, at the Haymarket, was not without his troubles earlier in the season, for, having had to fall back upon a transferred piece (then in poor circumstances), he produced "The Palace of Puck," which, alas! disappointed the commercial expectations. Now, it is good to know, Mr. Harrison has a real success.

For a time, at least, Mr. Waller had what Americans call "a winner" in "Robin Hood," and, later, "Clancarty" did reasonably well. Next door at the Apollo Mr. Otho Stuart had in "The Stronger Sex" (which had an amazing recovery) one of his two chief successes of the year (the other was "Peter's Mother"), while at the same house Mr. Courtneidge's production of "Tom Jones" has so far amply justified his ambition to provide something above the plane of musical comedy.

Mr. Alexander is, one imagines, to be congratulated upon the full success of "John Glayde's Honour, and although "Antony and Cleopatra" and other Shakespearean revivals can hardly have resulted to Mr. Tree's complete satisfaction from the box office point of view, his revival of "A Woman of no Importance" has, one hopes, proved as eminently satisfactory to himself as it undoubtedly has been to his audiences. Among the lucky ones, too, is Mr. Cyril Maude, who surely can look back and smile richly.

A "YANK" ON LONDON.

Edmund Breese, who has just returned to New York from London, where he was a member of Robert Edeson's company presenting "Strongheart," has some interesting views on the attitude of the London public toward American plays. Mr. Breese is quoted saying that anyone with ordinary intelligence may easily learn what the London public expect in an American play. "The kind of American play they enjoy," said the actor a few days ago, according to a New York paper "is one that is a caricature on the American people. . . . I can only ascribe it (the attitude of the English public) to an unconquerable dislike they have for us." Mr. Breese said that a typical American play, like "The Lion and the Mouse" or "Strongheart," did not appeal to the London playgoers, but they one and all acclaimed "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" as "a typical American play." The actor has nothing but the most cordial things to say of the London critics, who lost no opportunity of making the visit of the American actors a genuine pleasure trip, but he aims his observations at the theatre-going public of the English capital.

MISS PAULINE CHASE.

Miss Pauline Chase is presently to reappear in London, and this time as the heroine of a one-act play entitled "The Little Japanese Girl." The piece, I am informed, is to be produced at one of Mr. Frohman's theatres towards the end of August, to which we are able to add that the theatre in question will probably be the Duke of York's, and that "The Little Japanese Girl" will be played "in front" of "Brewster's Millions" when that piece has been transferred from the Hicks Theatre.

TOM JONES.

A second visit to "Tom Jones" after a hundred nights of popular success, confirms the opinion that it is one of the merriest and most musical light operas that have been produced since the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. Mr. Edward German's music is of a quality that does not spoil by being familiar.

With the exception of two or three lyrics there is what we are pleased to call the Colonial "tail" would have been denied a single ball to play.

The superb South African rally on the afternoon of Tuesday can only be accepted as proof of the boundless possibilities of the side, and that our visitors, as they did on Saturday with such glorious success at Brighton, would have saved themselves.

One always likes to believe in the invincibility of English cricket, but I refuse to accept the dictum of some of my contemporaries that the South Africans are much below the level of the Mother-country. Last week's test was ruined by the weather, and all that it proved was that the South Africans are a magnificent uphill fighting side. They may look to the next international trial with the utmost confidence.

The ineffectiveness of Schwarz was perhaps one of the most astounding features of a match that will live long in the memory of all those who saw it, but because Schwarz did not accomplish a great performance it does not follow that he is not one of the most extraordinary bowlers we have had for years, and one who can win a game all by himself. Schwarz failed at Lord's, not because of any lack of cunning or mystery, but simply because he did not have the best of luck. He made Hayward obviously uncomfortable, Fry did not shape like a master at the start, and I have seen Tyldesley play infinitely better cricket. The English innings which, up to half-way, was merely moderately good, was made by Jessop and the prodigious patience of Braund. But Jessop, without any loss of prestige, may not have come so near making a hundred. He was a splendidly successful speculation.

POLO.

The very much overdue Open Challenge Cup final, which should have been decided on the last Saturday in June, but had to be put off on account of the wet, was played on the old ground at nothing that comes very easily to the lips of the whistling coon, and for that reason, perhaps, the barrel-organs will not give Mr. German a dreadful notoriety, but the opera is raised quite above the commonplace by the consistently high endeavours of the composer.

The play itself goes with an even greater swing than on the first night. The actors have warmed to their work, and Mr. Dan Roylat, as Benjamin Partridge, scorning the critics who implored him "to keep in the picture," sings and dances himself right out of the frame, and his audience into a very delirium of delight. His acting belongs to the rank of genius—though it is rather too suggestive of the genius of the pantomime.

Miss Ruth Vincent and Miss Carrie Moore are delightful singers and charming actresses, and there is a great deal of talent among the rest of the company. One was a little saddened by the thought of poor Charles Taylor's death. His lyrics are all delightful.

TEST MATCH REFLECTIONS.

There remains a remarkable difference of opinion concerning the merits of the South African cricketers. Many writers of repute insist that the Colonials were rescued from defeat by the weather on the third and last day of the Test Match. That England enjoyed the better position at the end of Tuesday is beyond dispute, but I do not think the disparity set up by mere figures conclusively proves that the game must have been won by our players if rain had not intervened.

I rather think the match would have been drawn in any case, for it is inconceivable that men like James Sinclair, Sibley Snooke, Gordon White, and Vogler would have been the complete failures they were in the first innings, and that Schwarz, quite an accomplished batsman, though he is part of Ranelagh on Monday.

It was by no means a walk-over for Roehampton (Captain Wilson and Lloyd and the brothers Morress and Pat. Nickalls) as was generally expected, for the Tigers made a very bold bid for victory, and very nearly beat the holders.

The Count de Madre, the sponsor of the team, had the assistance of three dashing soldier-players—Major J. Vaughan, sometime of the 7th Hussars, and now second-in-command of the 10th Hussars, Captain F. W. Barrett (15th Hussars) and Captain B. H. Mathew Lannowe (4th Dragoon Guards).

To the general surprise, the Tigers, who were in rare form, not only were the first to score but held their own all through, the board recording one goal at half time and two all in the fifth ten.

This was still the state of affairs after an exciting sixth period, and it was only after about three minutes overtime had been played that Captain Wilson hit the winning goal for Roehampton.

Next came a very one-sided game in the Ranelagh-Subalterns Tournament in which the Coldstream Guards (Messrs. J. Brocklehurst, C. Banbury, P. Wyndham, and J. E. Gibbs) were out-played from start to finish.

The King's Dragoon Guards, for whom the brothers Cheape were in great form, and hit all the goals between them, won by eleven to love. The team was completed by Messrs. Wienholt and Clifton Brown.

The other tie in this round, between the second Life Guards and the Blues, fell through, as the former team had to scratch.

R. C.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

FEE FOR THE INSPECTION OF MOTOR FIRE ENGINE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner re the fee for the inspection of a motor fire engine for the Bombay Fire Brigade Department:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of 9th January last sanctioning the entering into of a contract with Messrs. Merryweather & Sons for the supply of a petrol motor engine and a petrol motor tender with an escape for the Fire Brigade Department, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act that I have arranged with Mr. William Worby Beaumont, Engineer, London, to inspect and test the appliances on behalf of the Municipality for a sum of Rs. 935 (£62-2-6) before shipment. As the grant of Rs. 41,000 sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution of 7th February last for meeting the cost of the appliances will not admit of the above amount being met out of it, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 935 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose."

The sanction asked for was granted.

FIXING VENTURI METERS.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was considered and the necessary sanction asked for therein was granted:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution of the 26th September 1906, sanctioning the entering into of a contract with Messrs. John Fleming & Co. for the supply, &c., of 4 Venturi meters at rates by which the cost will aggregate Rs. 21,876-10-0, I have the honour to state that the meters have been supplied, but they cannot be fixed in position with "Recorders" until the Venturi tubes are fixed to the main. This latter work will be carried out by the Water Department under the supervision of the contractors. The Executive Engineer reports that the Department is now hard pressed with work so that the fixing of the tubes cannot be taken in hand for some time. Messrs. John Fleming & Co. have now applied for an advance payment of Rs. 15,000, and in the circumstances mentioned above I see no objection to their request being complied with. Under the terms of the contract payment of Rs. 85 per cent. of the cost of the total supply can be made only after the Recorders have been satisfactorily fixed, but in view of the fact that there will be some delay, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the terms of the contract being so varied as to admit of the payment of Rs. 15,000 as requested by Messrs John Fleming & Co."

AN APPEAL TO THE CORPORATION.

Mr. V. P. Late, L.C.E., in a letter to the Corporation, appealed against the action of the Standing Committee in approving of the Commissioner's proposal to refuse him a lincense to act as a surveyor; he forwarded correspondence on the subject, giving reasons why he should not be held responsible for the personal supervision of the building which fell in the Second Cooper Street, Bhendy Bazar, in January last, and expressing a hope that the Corporation would be pleased to do him justice and advise the Commissioner to issue him the license.

The consideration of the appeal was postponed till the Corporation dealt with the matter.

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

### Major Pease to Succeed Colonel Morgan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

A Press Communique issued here states:—

The Government of India have permitted Colonel J. W. A Morgan, Inspector-General of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, to retire with effect from the 17th proximo, and have selected Major H. T. Pease, Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, to succeed him.

## THE BLOOMFIELD MURDER.

### Appeal against Death Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

At the High Court yesterday, Justices Mitter and Fletcher were engaged in hearing an appeal preferred by four Beharis who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Mozufferpore for the murder of Mr. Bloomfield, an Indigo Planter of Behar.

Sir Alfred Gaselee presides at a Dinner, at Simla, on the 14th instant, of those who took part in the relief of Pekin Legations in 1900.

# OUR SERIAL STORY.

## THE WOOING OF LILAC,

BY

T. W. HANSHEW,

Author of "The World's Finger," "The Mallisen Mystery," "Her Double Life," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

### CHAPTER II.

NOT a word did Beltran say in reply. As a matter of fact the thing had come upon him so suddenly, and Lilac Melrose in the flesh was so vastly different from the Lilac Melrose of his imagination, that he was literally dumbfounded and could only stand and stare stupidly at the radiant vision before him, conscious that he was cutting rather a sorry figure as well as acting most boorishly, and conscious also that he couldn't help it.

"Aren't you going to say something?" said Lilac as she laid aside her parasol and began to unpin her hat preparatory to removing it. "Or has my early arrival upset your mind too much?"

"Well, yes; it has upset me a little," stammered Beltran. "You see, I—I didn't quite expect—"

"That I would come so abominably early? Of course not; how could you? You don't know what a creature of impulse I am—as yet Dad used to say, bless him, that nobody could ever be sure of my remaining of the same mind for two minutes together, and that I ought to have been named 'April' instead of Lilac. A funny name that for a girl, isn't it?"

"Well, it is rather unusual—but—it somehow seems to suit you," admitted Beltran rather sheepishly. "Of course I'm no end glad to meet you and all that, but—but—will you excuse me a moment?"

He did not wait for her to reply, merely bolted from the room, rushed to his dressing mirror, smoothed his tumbled hair, put on a fresh collar and gave a twist to the end of his big fair moustache and hurried back again. In the meantime Miss Melrose had laid aside her hat and jacket and he found her on his return to the room seated at the "foot" of the table with the coffee pot and the cups before her.

"I believe you did have half a notion that I would come this morning, after all," she said, as he entered, "for you have had breakfast served for two, and the maid distinctly told me that you are a bachelor and live here alone. It was awfully sweet of you, for I rushed out in such a hurry this morning that I didn't have enough breakfast for a bird, and I'm dreadfully hungry. Grilled kidneys; how delicious! No, no! only one, please; I couldn't possibly eat more. And while you are helping me I'll pour out the coffee. Do you know I'm awfully glad I've come? I think you need someone to look after you. Whoever attends to these rooms neglects them dreadfully. There isn't the least homelike thing about them. While you were away I've been planning out what I shall do to improve them. We shall want a piano for one thing—I simply can't live without music. Then I shall put a stand filled with potted plants in that window, and have new curtains hung; nice ones, you know, not those dreadful Nottingham things you have now. Then we'll get some fresh bright rugs turn out all this horrid old saddle-bag furniture, and I'll have some of my painting framed and hung."

Beltran, who had grown cold over the awkwardness of the situation (and, perhaps coldest of all at the thought of having his bachelor "diggings" cleared out and converted into a lady's drawing room), forgot his despair in the surprise engendered by her final remark.

"Your paintings?" he repeated. "Do you paint then?"

"Why, yes, certainly. Didn't you know? I was in Dresden for three whole years, studying art and music. Didn't I say in my letter—or, rather, in the few lines I added at the foot of poor dear Dad's letter—that I would bring my piano and my easel with me?"

"Oh, were those 'the other things'? I was afraid they might be Indian boys, or tame bears, or something of that sort. You see," he added apologetically, as she lifted her dark eyes to his face in a stare of absolute surprise, "you see, I judged that those would be the things that a girl who had been raised on the prairies would be apt to fancy—and then there was the monkey."

"You didn't think that he came from the prairies too, did you?" said Lilac, with a little burst of laughter. "How perfectly ridiculous! Shall I make a confession? I haven't seen the prairies since I was five years old, Mr. Beltran; and as for Indian boys, the only one I ever saw of those in my life I saw here—in London—at Buffalo Bill's show. Whatever made you think that my father kept me with him—out west—where his mines were, and where there were no people he would ever dream of letting me associate with? Why, I have only seen him half a dozen times in my life—when he came east, where he sent me to school when I was five years old. I wasn't even with him when he died, poor dear!"—her brune face growing suddenly sad, and her dark eyes losing their merry twinkle. "I wish I had been; I should have liked to brighten his last hours, bless him! and not be haunted all the time by the recollection that he died amongst strangers. But it was impossible; I was in Dresden at the time—in the second year of my three years' course—and I never even knew that he was ill until his lawyers wrote me of his death and sent me his last two letters—the one for you which I sent you last night when I first found out your address, the other to me telling me to finish my course before I went to you and to fit myself for the life which would then be opened out to me. Oh, Mr. Beltran"—breaking down suddenly—"he was the best and the dearest of fathers! Why couldn't I have been permitted to soothe his last hours when he did so much for me?"

"Don't!" said Beltran, who had a true masculine horror of women's tears. "It—it won't do you the least bit of good, you know; just keep a stiff upper lip—I—I mean—try another kidney, do."

Lilac shook her head and then—broke down utterly.

"My poor Dad! my dear fond old Dad!" she said, with a little gush of tears. "You don't know how much he sacrificed for me, how hard he worked, and how much he stinted himself to send me to school and to pile up money for me. I never knew it myself until he wrote me that letter. He raked and scraped and stinted himself in everything, Mr. Beltran, even to the last, in order to make a fortune for me, his lawyers told me, and the only reason he didn't come oftener to see me when I was at school was because it cost hundreds of dollars to make the trip and buy all the things his love dictated for me, and every spent 'hundred' meant waiting longer to accumulate the 'million' he had set his heart upon leaving me—and did leave me, twice over, when he died. And all the time I thought he didn't come because he didn't want to. Oh, my poor Dad; my dear martyr Dad! how shall I ever forgive myself for that thought?"

Beltran, who had been feeling decidedly uncomfortable from the first, felt more uncomfortable still when, at the conclusion of this remorseful outburst, she suddenly laid her two hands upon the edge of the table and bowing her face upon them gave way to tears.

He got up suddenly and went round to her.

"Miss Melrose—Lilac—don't!" he said, laying his hand upon her shoulder. "It's really too absurd, you know. I mean to say it wasn't your fault you know, and all that sort of thing. People can't help their thoughts, can they now? Don't cry—for goodness sake don't."

"I must; I can't help it!" sobbed Lilac miserably. "I wronged him so much in my thoughts and I never had the chance to confess it to him and to ask his pardon. If I could only have been with him in his last hours! If I could only have let him know how much I really did love him, and how much more I would rather have him—just him—than the two millions he left me!"

The reality of her grief and her penitence touched Beltran and, quite unconsciously, he bent over her until his head was close to hers.

"He does know now, Lilac," he said in that gentle, soothing, reverent tone in which one tells the great truths to a sorrowing child. "Just think of that and be contented. Come now, dry your eyes and don't worry any more about it, for I am perfectly sure——"

He was not permitted to finish the sentence, for just at that moment of all others, the door was flung open suddenly and what was perhaps the very handsomest young man one could possibly imagine burst headlong into the room.

"I say, Bel, can you lend me fifty pounds to meet—" he began, and then stopped short amazed and startled by what he saw. "I beg your pardon, old man; I didn't know you were entertaining ladies," he added quickly, as Beltran pulled himself erect and flushed to the very roots of his fair hair. "So sorry if I have intruded—wouldn't have done so for worlds if I had known—but can you spare me a moment or two in private, old man? Shan't keep you long, I promise."

Beltran's crimson face was a picture. A conglomerate one, however, for it expressed both chagrin and anger. Chagrin at being caught in such an awkward position, and anger at the interpretation he saw that his visitor was putting upon it. In the excitement of Lilac's unexpected coming and all that had followed upon the heels of it, he had forgotten all about what Felicity Maud had told him of Sir Harold Wayve's promised call, and lo! at this unwelcome moment and at this unexpected time Sir Harold Wayve had come.

Beltran's first impulse was to grant the man the private interview he asked and to get rid of him as soon as possible; his second was a saner if less agreeable one. He would have liked to keep Lilac from ever meeting this man, but better a thousand times that he should meet her than go away with any false impression of the little scene he had surprised and the character and relationship of the two actors in it.

"We needn't go to the length of 'a private interview,'—as though we were a couple of conspirators—need we?" he said. "We are only a sort of 'family party' so to speak, and Lilac mustn't be treated as an outsider. Oh, by the way, you haven't met my ward, have you, Wayve; allow me to do the honours then. Lilac, let me have the pleasure of presenting my cousin, Sir Harold Wayve. My ward, Miss Lilac Melrose, Wayve—the only child of my old 'Varsity chum, Harry Melrose, who emigrated to America, amassed a considerable fortune there and died, leaving his daughter to my guardianship. Miss Melrose arrived here quite unexpectedly less than half an hour ago. I say: tuck this letter from her late father in your pocket, Wayve, and return it to me at your convenience."

Lilac rose and held out her hand.

"I am very glad to meet you, Sir Harold," she said, her eyes lighting with pleasurable astonishment, as she noted the superlatively handsome countenance of the young baronet. "I had no idea that my guardian numbered any titled people amongst his connections."

"Hadn't you?" said Sir Harold, taking her proffered hand and treating her to a stare of open admiration—she was so good to look upon and her dark eyes and soft abundant hair had such wonderful lights in them. "What a secretive beggar 'Old Tommy Rot' must be then. Hasn't he told you that Lady Hammerton is his sister, and one of society's most brilliant lights and richest and most charming young widows! You will see life when you meet her, I promise you, Miss Melrose."

Lilac had no opportunity to reply.

"Come, come," interposed Beltran hastily. "You mustn't rob me of the glory of telling those things for myself, Wayve. Leave me some arrows in my quiver, please. By the way, what was that you were saying when you entered about wanting fifty pounds—and at once?"

Sir Harold's face flushed (after the manner of auburn-haired people he blushed easily), and a look of intense mortification filled his extremely blue eyes. He didn't mind borrowing money from his kinsman any more than he minded never paying it back, but it was rather embarrassing to have Beltran insist upon the borrowing operation being performed in the presence of his ward—particularly when that ward was young and pretty and an heiress to boot. Heiresses were something that was quite in his line—(although, in a general way, they fought shy of him: his character and habits being pretty well known in society, and parents and chaperones being careful to speak plainly and bluntly upon that point)—and he particularly desired to stand well in the eyes of this one. That Beltran would never betray him (unless it were a matter of absolute compulsion) he well knew, for Beltran was scrupulously exact in matters of honour and chivalry, and would no more "tattle" or be a tale-bearer than he would pick a pocket. Nevertheless, this action of his in refusing to let the loan be negotiated privately had a significance which was not lost upon Sir Harold.

"Thinks to let the girl see that I'm 'stony' and have to borrow, and to give her an indirect warning that way, does he?" was the thought that flashed across his mind. "Well, I'll bluff him at that little game if I know myself."

"Oh, yes, the loan," he said, in answer to Beltran's rather brusque reminder, and speaking with an airy off-hand indifference that was very well assumed. "Blest if I hadn't forgotten all about it. You know what a stupid, thoughtless beggar I am, Bel, and blest if I haven't come out without my cheque book this morning. But that's not the worst of it. You know about Lady Janver's new fad, don't you—that establishment of soup kitchens and free lodging houses for the poor? Well, I put my name down on the subscription list for fifty pounds last night and promised to pay it into the fund at eleven o'clock this morning. I thought perhaps you could let me have the fifty—just to keep my word, you know, so I could pay it in on time, and I could pay it back to you this evening. You can, can't you, old man?"

(*To be continued.*)

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted | Via Turkey Interrupted | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor. Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | .... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st July 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ........ | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. |
| Teheran ........ | 31 | 12 | 20 p m | 2 | 5 |
| Suez ........ | 31 | 2 | 22 p m | 0 | 26 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 31st July 1907.

| | Latest Date. | Maximum Time. Hrs. | Mts. | Minimum Time. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta.... | 31st July 1907. | 2 | 53 | 0 | 4 |
| Karachee .. | Ditto | 0 | 21 | 0 | 3 |
| Madras .... | Ditto | 1 | 20 | 0 | 13 |

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended (27-6-06).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (31-7-07)

## PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AFRICA."

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Africa* to-day. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 12-45 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 11a.m. sharp.

For Aden—Miss W. E. Carvalho, Mr. Clayden, Revd. Davies, Mr. J. McWhirter, Mr. J. W. Rosenthal, Sergt. and Mrs. Wilson and infant, Mr. J. Wein and Mr. M. White.

SILAS Mainwaring, a policeman, of Matamoras, Pennsylvania, who recently stopped a motor-car for scorching, was kidnapped by the driver and carried over the border to New York, where he was without authority. He had to walk ten miles to get back to his beat.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

### Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

Shortly before the time for kicking off and a little before the conclusion of the game a light shower fell yesterday evening, but otherwise there was not much to grumble at and the ground was in very fair conditon. The game was between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. G. A. and an exciting tussle was seen, though the combination might with advantage have been better. There was an essence of luck about both the goals scored, as the first was a soft one which beat the custodian by going off one of the backs and the second was eventually put through from a foul against the left back who brought off one of the most ideal charges one could see.

The game did not begin till 6 p. m. and Kennedy turned up after a few minutes, but the R. A. were well up, both Evans and Carroll being off-side when the Gymkhana got away. A miss-kick by the R. A. left back gave W. Ross a grand opportunity but he shot left-footed wide to the right. Evans next sent in a centre which the left-back again miss-kicked and the ball went into the right corner. The R. A. halves were not looking where they were passing and Carroll getting away on the left gave Ross another chance, but he was off-side. The R A. next came up and Raynolds gave his centre a fine chance but he sent over. A good run by Ross was pulled up by both backs charging him on each side. Carroll and Kennedy got away and the left back tackled him. A free for foul was given and Rollo took it. It was returned to him and his shot was saved, but Sharp was ready and headed in the second goal. Soon after half time followed.

On resuming, Machin went centre for the R. A., but later changed places with the left wing. The R.A. at once came up and pressed hard, but Thompson cleared well. Twice more he was called, but on each occasion saved grandly and a long kick by Ross looked dangerous. Kennedy followed up, but palpably fouled the left back near goal. A shot by Rollo secured a corner, but from it the R. A. left wing got away well and centred, but as Machin got to it he was tackled, Carroll put in an excellent run and centre but though Kennedy and Ross both had chances, they were too slow. From now the R.A. pressed hard and Reynolds sent a shot over which his head just went over the bar. Machin was next pulled up for foul after a perfect shoulder to shoulder charge, but the R. A. were back and a miss-kick by Ward went unaccepted across the goal mouth. Thompson again was called on three times in quick succession. but again came up to the occasion and saved brilliantly. Towards the end of the game the Gymkhana had more of the game but could not get through again and consequently ended up as under:—

Bombay Gymkhana.......................... 2 Goals
R. G. A. ............................................ Nil

This seems to make the third place fairly certain for the Gymkhana and following the victory of the Y. M. C. A. over the Rovers gives the former a chance of finishing third.

## THE MUD SPORTS.

The weekly meeting of the Mud Sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana could not be held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground as a very heavy shower at 2-30 spoilt the ground and pooddles were formed all over the place.

## SECUNDERABAD JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

### "A" Hussars vs. "B" Hussars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 31.

"A" and "B" Teams of the 13th Hussars tried conclusions in the Secunderabad Junior Polo Tournament this afternoon, the teams being "A"—Mr. Steele, Capt Bayley, Colonel Wiggin and Mr. Wybrants; "B"—Mr. Rees, Mr. Vanneck, Major Denny and Major Symons. The Umpires were Major Osman Yar Daulah and Captain Marchant. "A" Team proved to be much the superior one, although they did not beat their opponents by a large margin. Colonel Wiggin for "A" played a galloping game, as did Major Denny for "B". In fact between these two all the goals were scored. One stroke by Major Denny in the fourth chukker was particularly close. By half time the score stood: "A" team 3 goals to "B" one.

The fourth chukker lasted 11 minutes 56 seconds and was very fast indeed. Captain Bayley's pony brought its rider down at the end of this and he found himself right under the pony's feet, but beyond being walked on lightly he was not badly hurt and was able to play on. Indeed, he seemed to hit with more accuracy after the spill. Each side put up a full point in the fourth chukker and "A" increased by one goal in the fifth. Desultory play in the 6th chukker brought the game to a finish, "A" beating "B" by five goals to two. Score:—

"A," 13th Hussars.......................5 Goals
"B," Ditto.......................2 Goals

Colonel Pedder and Officers, 13th Hussars, were "At Home" to their friends and their fine band played selections. There was again a very large attendance.

## TOTALISATOR SCHEME PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

A Memorial has been submitted by the Owners to the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Turf Club against the introduction of the Totalisator Scheme at the ensuing Calcutta Monsoon Races.

A reply is expected to-day or to-morrow.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer *Peninsular*, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from England with English mail brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr A
Archdale, Mr H
Beattie, Mr H D
Blythe, Mr
Hoskyns, Capt H C W
King, Mr Col
Rockstraw, Mr
Robinson, Mrs J and child
Wilson, Mr and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Airy, Lt J W
Burn, Mr W J
Bocker, Mr T C
Barnard, Mr and Mrs A B
Cotton, Mr A E
Calvatoressi, Mr J
Dalrymple-Clark, Lt J H W S
Davie, Mr J B
Defries, Mr
Egerton, Mr W
Forrest, Lt Col J R
Fawcett, Mr C
Godwin, Mr R H
Gasper, Mr B M V
Hobble, Mr and Mrs A C
Harper, Mr P A
Hay, Mr J D
Ibbetson, Sir D
Kunhardt, Mr J A
Kenny, Dr W
Kidel, Mr A D
Kirkwood, Lt T W
Lukin, Capt R
McSwinney, Mr J
Mangakis, Mr M
Murphy, Mr I M C
Martin, Mr F W
Parbury, Lt H F
Pattinson, Mr J H
Pardhy, Mr J M
Rawson, Mr S
Robertson, Mr J
Saunders, Mr E
Sinclair Mr E
Sorabjee, Mr R K
White, Sir A
Wood, Capt A R S

FROM BRINDISI.

Jenkyns, Mr W H
Kindersley, Mr A F
Kirby, Major N
Watkins, Col C C

## KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 31.

Freights.—Our market continues to rule firm, but the amount of tonnage taken up has been small The congestion in the harbour is great and much difficulty is being experienced in getting July shipments completed. The reports of rain in the Punjab continue good.

Engagements.—The Ellerman line, 1,600 tons, light cargo, August-September, is quoted at 16s; 500 tons, Marseilles, August, at 17s; 2,000 tons Liverpool, October, at 16s. The Wilson line, 1,000 tons, Hull, October, at 16s. The Hansa line 100 tons, Hamburg, August, at 17s. Steamers on the berth, 800 tons, Antwerp, September, at 17s, Chagondas steamship "Boscombe," 300 tons, Dunkirk, ready at 15s 6d.

Charters.—A steamer, September loading Liverpool and Birkenhead, is quoted at 16s. 7½d.

## THE TOUCH THAT FINISHES.

### Waist-Line and Belt.

IN modern dress the waist-line is perhaps the most important of the features that have to be considered by the woman who cares about her appearance. In the immediate past the line of the waist could scarcely be called a line at all; it was rather an incident, and in most cases a regrettable incident. But the day of the wasplike figure is surely passing, and the woman who still thinks that the hour-glass is a shape to be copied is growing more rare every day. It would be interesting to know if a new public ideal of health or of beauty is to be held principally responsible for this revolution in dress—it amounts almost to a revolution, because the treatment of the waist-line has so much influence on the dress of the period. Probably both have something to do with the change, since beauty depends so largely upon a proper estimate of health, and that is one reason why any fashion that totally ignores the latter, as tight-lacing does, must fail to attain the former. Unfortunately the converse does not always follow, and it is possible to have a regard for health that leaves beauty out of the question altogether. This only happens though when one makes a fad instead of an ideal of health, which was sometimes the case in the first reaction against tight-lacing, when comfort became for a time the only aim of the hygienic woman. If, however, health is raised to an ideal, if light and air and exercise are considered as essentials and not as luxuries, though they may cost the busy town-dweller as dearly as any luxury, the figure has a good chance to mould itself naturally. And the natural figure is not square and ungainly; it is not wanting in graceful lines and curves. For all that, the waist line cannot be left to take care of itself. An ill-designed dress finished with a badly chosen belt may produce an effect as unpleasing as that of the old artificial waist. One has only to attend a gymnastic class to prove this, and to discover that most women have good figures naturally, a truth that would not always be suspected if the same women were to be seen in ordinary dress.

The French understand the importance of the waist-line better than we do, and they are responsible for some of the attempts now being made on this side of the Channel to convert that line into a curve. The short-waisted effect at the back of a gown, sloping down to a long-waisted effect in front, is Parisian in its origin; but something of the same idea may be carried out in the gown of the Englishwoman. When the curve is marked not by a waistband but by a corded line of the dress material, joining the bodice and skirt together and giving them the appearance of being cut in one piece, an effect is produced that is of particular value to the short woman. For it is the short woman, of all others, who should devote her intelligence to the solving of this problem of the waistline, instead of clothing herself carelessly, as she so often does, in a blouse and skirt that have no apparent relation to each other, accentuating their want of harmony by separating them still more hopelessly with a waistband of another colour and another material. If she will not subordinate the dividing line altogether in the way suggested, if she still insists on pretending that Nature has made her in two separate pieces, let her at least fasten the pieces together with a belt that does not emphasise their lack of unity. It is all the more necessary to utter this warning at the moment, for there have never been so many waistbelts to buy since the dressmaker lived who first conceived the idea of making dresses in two pieces instead of one.

It is certainly the hour of the waistbelt. You may have it in silk and you may have it in leather; you may pay more for it than you gave for your blouse, and you may pay less for it than any worker should have received for making it. It can be bright and hard and shining, like a policeman's belt; it can be soft and frivolous, covered with aimless little bows and buttons and twiddles; it can encircle your figure in a straight, uncompromising line; it can wander up and down, on its way round, in purposeless zigzags. But you cannot get away from it. There they hang in the shop window, rows and rows of them, all rejecting the theory that the waist-line should be suggested and not accentuated, all asserting loudly that every woman is made in two pieces. Some of them even go further and declare that she is made in three pieces, of which the belt is one, a supposition that seems to appeal most eloquently of all to the stout and short waisted woman, who swathes herself to the depth of several inches in plaited silk or leather, instead of making the best of what length of figure she does possess by narrowing the waistband to a minimum.

She might do so much to avoid this noticeable break between skirt and bodice by commissioning some leather worker—the art guilds are full of them—to match her material exactly in kid or leather, or by matching it herself in silk or cloth or dull satin. Above all, she might decline to wear that meaningless shape, so destructive of grace or form, in which the belt rises, back and front, to a peak.

The woman of perfect proportions can afford to be less particular, but there is no reason why she should be careless because Nature has been kind. If the belt in the shop window has so many attractions for her, let it at least be chosen with discrimination. Among the best to be found are those of plaited leather, which cling becomingly to the figure without compressing the internal organs, as the elastic ones do. These are also to be bought in plaited silk—rather suggestive of shoe laces, by the way—and in plaited straw, the latter having a good deal to recommend them, especially if worn with holland-coloured linen frocks. Chine ribbon bands look well enough with muslin and lawn gowns; but beadwork belts have too early Victorian a look to make a satisfactory finishing touch to a latter-day dress, and the popular embroidered linen ones, though theoretically suitable for wearing with linen gowns, do not in practice look very well—partly, perhaps, because the embroidery is so badly designed. To the woman who dresses intelligently there is no need to offer hints of any kind, for she is never likely to dress as though she were made in two pieces.

Another warning made necessary by this modern prodigality of the shop window relates to sunshades. The sunshade used to be a luxury—in a summer like the present one it can scarcely be called a necessity—yet the shop window persists in assuming that no woman can be without one. Now a sunshade may complete a woman's costume, it may throw a note of discord into it or it may look merely silly and superfluous. It is certainly less aggressive to carry a neutral sunshade that has no relation to anything that one is wearing than to wave about a jarring purple one that harmonises neither with the trees in the park nor with any gown within sight; but it is easy to avoid both extremes and if there is no sun to justify the sunshade, it may, by adding the touch that finishes a well considered costume, very nearly justify its own existence The old fashioned parasol with its flounces of lace, seems to be dying out steadily, in spite of an attempt to keep it in fashion on the Riviera last winter, when ridiculously small ones were carried with the bent handles that belonged to one's mother's girlhood. New ones are certainly simpler than we have seen for some years, and the prettiest are covered with chine or printed silk, the predominating colour in the design being repeated in a band or in a braided pattern round the edge. When this colour is to be found also in the dress or the hat below the right note of continuity has been struck. This may also be the case when the sunshade is an embroidered lawn or muslin one lined with silk of the particular colour required. During the sunless weather of the last few weeks the sunshade handle has leapt into undue prominence, an unfortunate occurrence when it is one of those swan-necked monstrosities so popular this season and so unlike the head of any bird in any aviary. But then what has Nature to do with sunshades, especially in a summer that offers us no sun? There is really no reason, if we hook our parasol over our wrist with a bird's head at all, why that bird should not have yellow eyes and a purple beak and iridescent green feathers. In better taste are the plain brown or blue or green sunshades, each an admirable tone of colour, with a handle like the end of a riding whip, just as a thong of leather to match the sunshade, that can be hung over the wrist most comfortably. It is not often that something in a shop window that is labelled dainty and novel, and all the other words that make up the shop man's jargon, is really desirable; but this very simple sunshade would in many cases be emphatically the touch that finishes.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 20th July 1907.

| | Coaching Traffic. | Goods Traffic. | Sundry Receipts. | Total for the week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| Approximate earnings for week ending 20th July 07 | | | | |
| G I P Ry Section | 2,99,299 | 4,57,880 | 5,091 | 7,62,270 |
| I M R system .. | 67,543 | 1,79,710 | 807 | 2,48,059 |
| A D O Ry .. | 10,750 | 13,644 | 34 | 24,428 |
| Total.. | 3,77,591 | 6,51,234 | 5,932 | 10,34,757 |
| Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st July 06— | | | | |
| G I P R Section... | 2,07,334 | 3,66,890 | 5,155 | 5,79,079 |
| I M R system... | 65,990 | 1,04,820 | 967 | 1,71,777 |
| A D O Ry ... | 9,693 | 22,385 | 52 | 32,132 |
| Total.. | 2,82,719 | 4,94,095 | 6,174 | 7,82,988 |
| Increase or Decrease G I P R... | + 92,965 | + 90,990 | + 64 | + 1,83,191 |
| I M R | + 1,551 | + 74,890 | + 160 | + 76,282 |
| A D O Ry | + 1,055 | − 8,741 | + 15 | − 7,704 |

* Due to Pandharpur Fair held this year on 21st July and last year on 2nd July.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Both branches of the monsoon have been slightly less active and the area of rainfall has contracted in the United Provinces, in the Punjab, Central India, and West Hyderabad. Nearly general rain, averaging about 1 inch in amount, however, has fallen in Gujarat and in the southern half of Rajputana, nearly general light rain on the West Coast and local rain in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and in the north-east of India.

The trough of low pressure occupies a normal position, but is somewhat deeper than usual and the movement of the winds from the Bay up the Gangetic plain is rather less free than usual.

In Burma the rainfall has continued to be nearly general on the coast and local rain occurred in the interior. Slipper Island and Bassein report 2 inches, Diamond Island 3, Lashio 1¼ and Myitkyin 1 inch. Cloud is light to moderate and humidity and temperature normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa there has been local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bihar. A few falls are reported from other parts of the division. Dibrugarh had 1 inch, Cherrapoonjee 2 and Darjeeling 1 inch. The skies are thickly clouded in the northern district and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are practically normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the rainfall has diminished, being only local in the Central Provinces, east of Central India, and in the southern half of the United Provinces. The principal amounts are Cawnpore ½ inch, Muktesar and Jhansi 3/4, Sutna and Pendra 1 and Nagpur 3 inches. The skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity and temperature differ very little from normal.

In the north-west of India nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana and Gujarat, Sambhar recording ½ inch, Ajmer and Jodhpur 1, Mount Abu 2, Udaipur 1½, Rajkot 2, Dwarka ¾, Bhuj 4, and Jacobabad ½ inch. Skies are clear in the extreme north-west, lightly clouded in East Punjab and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere, while the temperature has fallen in Sind, in the south-west of the Punjab, and it as well as humidity are now normal over the whole of the division.

In the Peninsula, the rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast and local in West Deccan. Gulburga, Aurangabad, Poona and Belgaum record ½ inch, Ratnagiri 1 1/2 and Marmogao 3/4 inch. The skies are heavily clouded except in the south-east, where clouds light and humidity and temperature almost normal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma coast Eastern Bengal and Assam, in the south-east of Rajputana, Gujarat and the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the interior of Burma, Bengal Presidency, the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 31st July 1907 was 28,676. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

COLLAPSE OF A PORTION OF A HOUSE.

A portion of a house on Kalbadevi Road collapsed suddenly last evening. The house in question belonged to one Kevalbhai Jaichand. Fortunately no one was injured by the accident.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | Cts. | Esplanade. In. | Cts. | Fort In. | Cts. | Colaba. In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered ........ | 83 | 37 | 79 | 26 | 89 | 20 | 81 | 70 |
| Wednesday, 31st July, 1907.. | 0 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 07 | 0 | 16 |
| Total .... | 83 | 48 | 79 | 36 | 89 | 27 | 81 | 86 |
| Total to date, 1906 ........ | 31 | 41 | 33 | 00 | 36 | 30 | 31 | 39 |

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 31.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

| | Last 24 Hours. In. | Cents. | Total to Date. In. | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumballa Hill.......... | 0 | 30 | 71 | 41 |

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 31ST JULY.

| STATIONS. | Pressure 8 A.M. | Wind. Directions. | Wind. Average hours. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Since 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire ...... | 29·344 | NW | 8 | 96·0 | 86·9 | 93 | .... | 0·00 | 0·00 |
| Jask ...... | 29·409 | ESE | 10 | 90·3 | 86·8 | 81 | .... | 0·00 | —0·12 |
| Muscat ...... | 29·387 | Calm | 3 | 95·3 | 87·5 | 70 | .... | 0·00 | —0·40 |
| Aden ...... | 29·623 | SW | 10 | 91·3 | 77·8 | 84 | .... | 0·00 | —0·03 |
| Lahore ...... | 29·415 | SE | 2 | 99·4 | 85·3 | 69 | .... | 2·92 | —5·13 |
| Sirsa ...... | ..... | ..... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Delhi ...... | 29·463 | E | 6 | 97·7 | 82·7 | 82 | 0·05 | 1·12 | —10·77 |
| Agra ...... | 29·439 | Calm | 3 | 94·0 | 81·0 | 89 | ..... | 3·14 | —15·36 |
| Cawnpore ...... | 29·432 | Calm | 1 | 91·9 | 80·3 | 91 | 0·51 | 6·23 | —6·62 |
| Allahabad ...... | 29·442 | WSW | 3 | 92·6 | 79·0 | 77 | 0·14 | 8·54 | —19·03 |
| Jhansi ...... | 29·499 | SW | 8 | 88·2 | 79·2 | 96 | 0·73 | 6·66 | —11·52 |
| Jacobabad ...... | 29·418 | NNW | 6 | 110·1 | 78·7 | 86 | 0·21 | 1·95 | +0·65 |
| Karachi ...... | 29·473 | NW | 13 | 9·4 | 83·3 | 83 | .... | 1·83 | —2·54 |
| Jeypore ...... | 29·492 | WNW | 4 | 87·2 | 77·1 | 93 | 0·09 | 6·03 | —5·29 |
| Ajmere ...... | 29·503 | W | 7 | 86·9 | 80·0 | 89 | 1·01 | 2·43 | —7·47 |
| Deesa ...... | 29·502 | SW | 15 | 90·3 | 75·9 | 95 | 0·16 | 6·65 | —5·58 |
| Ahmedabad ...... | 29·541 | SW | 9 | 86·6 | 75·7 | 86 | 0·59 | 11·41 | —7·91 |
| Bhuj ...... | 29·5,2 | SW | 10 | 84·6 | 72·5 | 99 | 3·62 | 8·31 | —1·19 |
| Jamnagar ...... | ..... | ..... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. |
| Dwarka ...... | 29·511 | WSW | 27 | 83·3 | 76·7 | 87 | 0·78 | 8·45 | .... |
| Rajkot ...... | 29·536 | SW | 19 | 85·4 | 74·7 | 91 | 2·00 | 9·36 | —3·47 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 29·568 | SW | 10 | 86·[illegible] | 77·0 | 87 | 0·01 | 6·78 | —2·97 |
| Veraval ...... | 29·569 | WSW | 23 | 80·7 | 76·3 | 90 | 0·28 | 13·86 | +1·39 |
| Neemuch ...... | 29·549 | WSW | 14 | 84·5 | 74·2 | 86 | .. . | 5·36 | —7·97 |
| Indore ...... | 29·533 | W | 12 | 80·6 | 71·1 | 86 | 0·01 | 18·07 | +2·92 |
| Saugor ...... | 29·536 | W | 11 | 80·8 | 73·0 | 92 | 0·36 | 12·16 | —11·90 |
| Jubbulpore .. | 29·515 | WSW | 6 | 82·4 | 74·3 | 87 | 0·08 | 11·93 | —17·82 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 29·578 | WSW | 9 | 82·5 | 73·8 | 91 | 0,03 | 16·46 | —7·04 |
| Khandwa ...... | 29·598 | W | 14 | 87·2 | 76·1 | 80 | .... | 8·66 | —6·04 |
| Raipur ...... | 29·531 | SW | 15 | 79·1 | 69·9 | 92 | 0·02 | 23·47 | —1·33 |
| Nagpur ...... | 29·608 | S | 13 | 85·1 | 73·6 | 81 | 2·60 | 25·77 | +2·53 |
| Amraoti ...... | 29·626 | WSW | 17 | 84·6 | 71·8 | 88 | 0·31 | 15,89 | —0·81 |
| Akola ...... | 29·633 | SW | 10 | 86·3 | 72·9 | 96 | 0·64 | 12·35 | —3·42 |
| Surat ...... | 29·587 | SW | 8 | 80·5 | 76·5 | 86 | 0·47 | 22·7 | —4·03 |
| Malegaon ...... | 29·626 | WSW | 13 | 84·4 | 72·3 | 82 | 0·.9 | 17·39 | +8·15 |
| Bombay ...... | 29·653 | WSW | 17 | 84·1 | 78·4 | 86 | 0·16 | 81·53 | +35·85 |
| Poona ...... | 29·668 | C | 12 | 76·0 | 70·6 | 81 | 0·53 | 24·91 | +13·13 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 29·679 | SW | 9 | 79·6 | 70·5 | 81 | 0·04 | 9·90 | +1·92 |
| Aurangabad .. | 29·666 | W | 15 | 80·2 | 70·2 | 90 | 0·20 | 10·23 | .... |
| Sholapur ...... | 29·701 | SW | 19 | 80·2 | 71·5 | 87 | 0·03 | 16·17 | +7·62 |
| Ratnagiri ...... | 29·707 | SW | 16 | 82·8 | 73·9 | 91 | 1·65 | 55·58 | —10·30 |
| Bijapur ...... | 29·713 | SW | 16 | 82·2 | 69·7 | 76 | .... | 3·01 | —2·56 |
| Belgaum ...... | 29·739 | WSW | 29 | 72·3 | 65·8 | 95 | 0·39 | 16·42 | —7·48 |
| Mormugao ...... | 29·756 | W | 10 | 81·0 | 74·1 | 90 | 0·89 | 62·66 | +7·15 |
| Karwar ...... | 29·758 | SW | 4 | 83·2 | 76·5 | 90 | 0·05 | 73·24 | —0·52 |
| Mangalore ...... | 29·816 | Calm | 6 | 82·4 | 74·9 | 85 | 0·17 | 64·16 | —8·09 |
| Calicut ...... | 29·833 | Calm | 5 | 83·2 | 73·7 | 90 | 0·03 | 75·22 | +10·56 |
| Cochin ...... | 29·812 | S | L | 85·3 | 73·7 | 84 | 0·47 | 57·51 | +7·41 |
| Bangalore ...... | 29·811 | SW | 15 | 81·2 | 63·8 | 83 | ... | 12·96 | +5·5 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan). | 29·706 | W | 10 | 78·3 | 71·2 | 72 | 0·04 | 8·55 | —3·35 |
| Masulipatam ... | 29·658 | WNW | 13 | 92·6 | 79·7 | 73 | —— | 12·32 | +1·64 |
| Bellary ...... | 29·733 | W | 10 | 90·0 | 75·2 | 58 | .... | 6·72 | +3·28 |
| Cuddapah ...... | 29·711 | NW | G | 95·7 | 79·9 | 60 | .... | 5·08 | —1·29 |
| Madras ...... | 29·714 | W | 9 | 100·[illegible] | 80·5 | 62 | 0·03 | 5·60 | —0·63 |
| Coimbatore .. | 29·79 | W | 14 | 88·4 | 71·1 | 60 | ..... | 4·17 | +1·29 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 29·758 | W | 12 | 97·6 | 75·3 | 65 | ..... | 2·65 | +0·52 |
| Negapatam .. | 29·748 | W | 9 | 93·2 | 78·0 | 57 | .... | 2·74 | —0·68 |
| Colombo ...... | 29·851 | WSW | 6 | 85·0 | 77·5 | 67 | —— | 15·26 | +2·30 |

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H= 0·11 (74·98); G T H = 0·10 (79·37); St G H = 0·07 (72·79); C P= 0·16 (81·53).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Karachi, Jhansi and Allahabad and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, southerly at Cochin and Nagpur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Cutch and at Rajkot, Deesa, Veraval, Raipur Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bijapur and Bangalore and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Madras and Delhi and 5° to 9° in defect at Jaipur, Bhavnagar Para, Raipur, Surat, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad (Deccan); minimum 6° in excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy over nearly the whole country. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Sholapur, Akola, Jhansi, Bhuj, Deesa, Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Rain.—Thirty-seven stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 3·62" at Bhuj, 2·60" at Nagpur, 2·00" at Rajkot, 1·65" at Ratnagiri and 1·01" at Ajmer.

Weather.—With the rise of pressure weather is showing a slight tendency to clear but it yet continues favourable for rain in several places.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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# BY THE WAY.

## THE CEYLON RAILWAYS.

The war which is waging in Ceylon as to who may and who may not have railways has brought a new poet into existence : In the *Times of Ceylon* he writes :—

(Tune " Killaloe.")

Now I chanced to take my seat at the Ratnapura meet,
  Quite contagious to the Pride of Saffragam,
Who had lately travelled down to the precincts of the town
  In his elegant three-cooly shandradan.
Then says he, " I'd like to say there's one Railway that will pay.
  " Though there's not another line that's worth a d—n.
" If they want a golden mine, let them just construct a line
  " Throughout the length and breadth of Saffragam."

Chorus :—
They may talk about Colombo, they may talk about Negombo ;
They may talk about extension from Manaar to Mandapam ;
But our boys 'll not be aisy ! their song will drive them crazy
Come on, come on, come on, come on, come on, to Saffragam.

I found him hard to please ; for I tried to talk of teas,
  Of coconuts and camphor and Para ;
I enlarged to him at length on the beauty and the strength
  [illegible] brand new twenty horse-power Rover car.
[illegible] word he said, till at last he shook his head,
  [illegible] know," says he, " they know we know it's
[illegible] not a reason why they should lay our [illegible] by,
  And bedad ! Ye know they know we know it's rot."

I dilated on the play in the tournament that day ;
  I discoursed of racquets, tennis balls and gut ;
I complimented him on his military trim,
  And suggested he should join the Mounted Fut.
But he neither smiled nor frowned, though his teeth he gently ground,
  As he pensively observed : " Alas ! for Joe.
" For with Joe at Downing Street, faith the Ratnapura meet
  " Would be a perfect Parad's below

" Now J. P. I am," says he, " and the same I'am proud to be,
  " For I'am not averse to Government as such.
" But it gives a man a shock when they try to stop the clock ;
  " And begorra ! Sir, they ask a trifle much.
" So tarnation take our foes, and confusion fall on those
  " That seek our soaring energies to down.
" But glory to the boy who, though Elgin may annoy,
  " Runs the Railway through to Ratnapura town."

## AN AUTHOR ON PHTHISIS.

Mr. Stanley Weyman, the novelist, who has found, for a literary man, a congenial retreat near Ruthin, occasionally allows his sense of duty to overcome his strong love of retirement and his aversion to figuring in public life. Recently occurred one of these occasions, when he not only attended a meeting at Rhyl called by Colonel Cornwallis West to consider the provision of consumptive sanitoria for Denbighshire, but gave the meeting a little chapter of autobiography. Seventeen or eighteen years ago, Mr. Weyman told the meeting, he himself suffered from a form of phthisis, which, if it had been allowed to go on, would no doubt have proved fatal. He was sent abroad, and returned at the end of seven or eight months perfectly cured. Among his companions at that time were a few men in the advanced stages of the disease, and some of them he still numbers among his friends. They spent about two years abroad, and returned strong and healthy. Mr. Weyman strongly advocated in his speech the provision of sanatoria in every county, and suggested that phthisical cases should, like those of fever and small-pox, be isolated in the interests both of the patients themselves and of the public. Mr. Weyman must have gone abroad on the very eve of his literary career, for his first romance, "The House of the Wolf," only appeared in 1890.

## THE MEDDLER AGAIN.

He had been the village thatcher up to the time he was 68, when he fell from a ladder and hurt his collarbone, and could thatch no more. The parish allowed him the usual half-crown. After paying 1s. 6d. for rent he found it difficult to live on the balance. Some allotments were being let in the village, and the old fellow applied for one, for his bent back would allow to him to work with a spade. He secured a plot of twenty lug—a lug being five strides either way. The rent was 4d. a lug, so he paid 6s. 8d. a year. It was not a big piece, but the old man made it serve. He understood small culture, and grew carrots, cabbages, potatoes, and other vegetables. By the sale of his surplus produce he added to his income, on the average, 4d. a week, which, as he remarked, paid his rent three times over. Some scrupulous ratepayer learned of the old man's prosperity, and thought it unseemly for a man on the parish to have a 'lotment—"'lotments warn't for the likes o'he." So he got notice to deliver up his take ; but the last I heard (writes "M." to a contemporary) was that the notice had been withdrawn. Had it not been for this bit of land the old fellow would have been forced into the "house," a fate he greatly dreaded and certainly did not deserve.

## RURAL EMANCIPATION.

The emancipation of rural England is very far from completion, and until large states are broken up or landlords become a more sympathetic race of men the yoke of dependency will remain irksome. Down in Cambridgeshire one over-lord of four villages will not allow his cottagers to keep a cow, a donkey or a pony ; they are subject to instant eviction from their houses if they exhibit placards or notices of any kind in their windows ; they are forbidden to take lodgers ; and before any cottager can receive a visit from his married children he must send a notification of the coming event to the estate office. " God bless the squire and his relations, and keep us in our proper stations " is said to be the prayer of many villages in England. The Cambridge squire, apparently, takes some care that in his villages the prayer, in part at least, shall not be without avail.

## THE RECORD BUFFALOE HERD.

We are so accustomed to see the Americans carrying off our treasures from before our very eyes that, apart from any other consideration, there is certain satisfaction in learning that the largest herd of buffaloes in the States has been secured by the Canadian Government. The buffaloes—or, to speak more correctly, the bison—are known as the Pablo herd, and have been for the last twenty years on the Flathead Reservation in Montana. This herd was originally started by a man named Allard, who with his partner Pablo had got together in 1893 about one hundred animals. In that year they bought the Jones herd, which nearly doubled their stock. Most of the zoological gardens and menageries have obtained their specimens from this herd. At the Flathead Reservation has recently been thrown open for settlement it is no longer suitable for the preservation of the buffalos, and the owner has deemed it prudent to part with his stock. The United States Government was first approached, but could not see its way clear to make the purchase, and as no patriotic millionaire stepped into the breach the Canadian Government was sounded on the subject and eventually agreed to buy the whole herd of five hundred. Two hundred of these have now been placed in the Elk Island Park, near Edmonton, where they will live under conditions closely resembling their natural surrounding. The move from Montana to Alberta was done most expeditiously. It only took six weeks to catch ship, and unload the animals. Only four were lost in transit. Before the end of the autumn the remaining three hundred will be domiciled in their new quarters.

## THE BOATSWAIN'S PIPE.

It will come almost as a shock to many readers of the old sea tales about the times of Nelson to hear that the Admiralty intend to offer handsome prizes, on the suggestion of Lord Charles Beresford, in order to prevent the boatswain's pipe from becoming obsolete in the navy. Most of us doubtless imagined that the boatswain and his mates still piped to quarters, piped to dinner, piped away boats, and piped the crew to witness the flogging of defaulters, and even believed with Dibdin in "Tom Bowling" that it was the boatswain's pipe and not the archangel's trump which was to rouse "all hands" on the Judgment-day. As a matter of fact, for many years the drum was an active rival to the pipe as a means of giving general orders in the navy, and it was marvellous how many different commands could be conveyed by that somewhat monotonous instrument. Nowadays the bugle is the chief instrument employed, and the whistle or pipe is used largely as a means of calling attention to a coming signal or order. Would it not be possible to substitute the naval pipe, with its varied notes, for the single-toned whistle now carried by officers and non-commissioned officers in the army for the purpose of attracting attention in the field, so that more definite instructions might be conveyed to the men. One part of the old training of prospective boatswains' mates will, one trusts, remain obsolete, namely the regular " flogging drill," practised on a cask as a substitute for the human body. In days when a man might be sentenced to receive several hundred lashes, laid on in dozens at a time before every ship in a fleet, the boatswain's mates who inflicted the fearful punishment needed training in their work.

# THE LADIES' CORNER.

### THE USES OF LACE.

The mixture of laces of various sorts, which is so much favoured just now, allows the production of jackets of extraordinary richness, to which the rarest and most precious points lend their designs and the extreme delicacy of their fabrics. These are laden with tassels of stronger, or of Irish lace, and among the leaders of fashion the highest chic is to wear them with extremely simple dresses of toile. Silk fringes adorn the ends of scarves or stoles of lace, and the same are used for the ornamentation of sunshades. With white dresses necklaces of pale-rose quartz are much worn, cut in the form of small globes, separated from each other by small beads of crystal or of diamonds, the glistening of which produces a splendid effect. Other ladies have adopted for this purpose black moire ribbons, ending in pendent ornaments of paste pearls, or hooped with a kind of sliding brooch in diamonds, which seem almost to be set or encrusted in the moire itself. These form the newest developments of the highest refinement of fashion.

### HATS AND THEIR TRIMMINGS.

With respect to hats, violet is certainly the most favoured colour, especially with light dresses, and the difficulty to many complexions of supporting this shade will probably keep it from becoming common. Flowers, for trimming, are as much used as feathers. Lilacs, of the deeper tones, peonies, and irises seem to be the most in favour. The black iris, a strange and weird flower, brought into fashion by Jean Torrain, and adopted since by most women who aim at originality, is just now enjoying considerable success. At a recent sporting meeting, the Baronne Henry de Rothschild was seen with a white hat decked with three beautiful black irises ; and the Count de Perigord—for men also have adopted it—had one as a button-hole. Simpler, but quite as elegant, were two hats, one of pale blue straw, with blue and white aigrettes, and a *chou* of black satin, the other is in violet straw, trimmed with violet poppies. Both are very winsome.

### THE NEW SHADE.

Dress has developed an element of sensationalism this summer, and now we hear from responsible quarters that there will be a vogue in the autumn for a vivid violet shade (a fashion which has already been taken up by many), and that with it we shall wear a leather shade, a polish pink tan. But it will be as accessory colours these shades will have their vogue, for we are none of us particularly keen on vivid violet or leather-coloured frocks. This autumn will see us back in long sleeves and very glad most of us will be at the change. It is, of course, in the transparent fabric and lace that the long rucked sleeve is so charming. A lace frock, for instance, can provide us with nothing more becoming than this long fitting sleeve—which, by the way, was re-introduced by Madame Rejane some little time ago. Not that this sleeve will necessarily stand alone ; it will be overshadowed by the kimono extension from the shoulder.

---

The London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* cabled on the 23rd instant :—"Cocoa is a shilling up. Common and fine teas show an advancing tendency. Mediums are rather irregular. The Produce Committee of the Ceylon Association has passed the following Resolution to be sent, as a recommendation, to all Home Companies and to proprietors :—"That either a new column be added to the check-roll, or a separate book be kept for the purpose of showing, first, the indebtedness of coolies to their sub-kanganies, second, the indebtedness of sub kanganies to head kanganies ; and that a statement be rendered periodically to the proprietor, embodying this information. Also that the column be examined and initialled by the visiting agent."

# THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 0 | 10 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 0 | 26 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 4 | 2 | 76 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 140,878 | | |
| Same date last year | 4 | 4 | 124 |

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on ; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and milder, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.
Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.
Write address clearly.
" Bombay Gazette," 1st Aug., 1907.

BILE—BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

# MEN AND MATTERS.

### THE CHIEFTAINESS OF CLAN CHATTAN.

Mrs. Mackintosh, who has just given a wonderful musical party at which some of the most famous "stars" performed, is very popular in London, while as the wife of Mackintosh of Mackintosh, chief of the Clan Chattan, she is adored on her husband's Lochaber estates. By birth she is a Welshwoman, and this no doubt is the secret of her sympathy with the kindred Celtic Highlands. The only daughter and heiress of a great Glamorganshire squire, she married Mackintosh in 1880. It is quite wrong, by the way, to speak of "The" Mackintosh, as is often done on the analogy of the Irish chiftains, such as The O'Conor Don. They have a son, Mr. Angus Mackintosh, who came of age last year, when they entertained the Prince of Wales at Moy Hall for shooting. Moy is a glorious place in Inverness-shire, near the battlefield of Culloden, and is full of most interesting Jacobite relics.

### THE HOSPITABLE SAVILES.

Lady Savile, who is making her annual preparations for the entertainment of Royalty, is a born hostess. Her ladyship almost vies with the Countess of Derby for the frequency with which she has entertained his Majesty the King. Whenever King Edward decides to pay a visit to the Doncaster race meeting, he invariably accepts the hospitality of Rufford Abbey, the famous Nottingham seat of Lord and Lady Savile, and one of the finest and most exclusive estates in the "Dukeries." Once the home of an order of Cistercian monks, the Abbey, which, by the way, dates from the Conquest, has, by costly furnishing, artistic decorating, and the exquisite taste of its owners, become in ideal residence. While the principal bedrooms are hung with costly tapestries, that always set apart for the King is panelled in white with simple but tasteful effect. The crypt of the Abbey is most interesting, and, though it is now given over to the servants, it remains unaltered from the days when monkish sandals pattered across its stone floors.

### GHOSTS—OF COURSE.

Of course, the Abbey has its ghosts ; in fact, it boasts sometimes of a wholesale assembly. There is the spectre of a little old woman who is said to confine her attentions to the St. George's Room. Then there is the "White Lady of Rufford," who generally chooses to appear in a mirror while the occupant of her particular chamber is engaged in the duties of the toilet. The third spectre is that of a white robed Cistercian monk, who glides about wringing his hands, probably lamenting the clean sweep made of the Abbey plate and inmates by that particularly bluff and energetic monarch, Henry the Eighth. In the church register is recorded the death of a resident on the estate due to fright following a visitation from this hooded spectre. So what more can the sceptic want ? If further verisimilitude is required, there is a record of a mysterious skeleton found in taking up the stones at the foot of the chapel gallery. Who the frame belonged to or who caused the bullet wounds in the skull has never been discovered. At one time there was quite a difficulty in persuading the servants to remain at the Abbey, but nowadays they seem quite reconciled to their spectral lodgers, and are on the best of terms with each other.

### A ROYAL HALF WAY HOUSE.

King Edward is not the only monarch who has favoured Rufford Abbey with his presence. King Charles the First and his son, Charles the Second, were amongst the crowned heads who stayed at the Abbey on more than one occasion. The Protector also sojourned there. Some of Lord Savile's most valued possession are the pictures, which include many examples of Rembrandt, Teniers, Murillo, Gainsborough, Watteau, and Greuze. The Lord of Rufford owns 31,000 acres of valuable land, the heavy rent roll of which enables him to maintain, in addition to the Abbey, a handsome town residence in South Street, Park Lane. Lady Savile is a hostess who has, marvellous to relate, " ideas " for the entertainment of her guests. They do not crowd sheep-like into her house, and, after treading upon each other's toes for an hour or so, crowd out again, but are sure of witnessing or taking part in something new and unexpected. It was her ladyship who introduced the American "surprise party" to London Society. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Savile Lumley, in 1894—his lordship had not succeeded to the perage—she was Mrs. Horace Helyar, the daughter of an Army officer and widow of a Somersetshire squire who had seen diplomatic services. She was taken up by Mrs. Hwfa Williams, who has been social godmother to so many brilliant ornaments of Society, and she immediately became a vogue. Lord Savile is in his fifty-third year, but, thanks to his consistent open-air life, looks ten years younger.

### "O MATRE PULCHRA."

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who is the daughter of the late Lady Olivia Fitzpatrick, has retained to an astonishing degree the rare beauty which she has handed on to her daughters. That old cynic, Abraham Hayward, was inspired by the charms on the dainty, lissom, witty, fairy-like little Miss Fitzpatrick to sing:

Flowers and verses again ! But don't start
  With a frown or a pout at the sight,
Let me humbly contribute my part,
  And aid in thy triumph to-night.
For though envy itself should disarm,
  And in praise of thy beauty agree,
On none will thy fulness of charm,
  Ever flash as it flashed upon me.

Mrs. Cornwallis West always had the genius for Society; her house parties are the most delightfully amusing gatherings; and no one, even now that, absurd as it seems, she is a grandmother, can sing "The Wearin' of the Green" as she can. Of her pretty wit a good example is the *bon mot* attributed to her when it was being discussed whether the marriage of her younger daughter, Miss Constance West, to the Duke of Westminster, should be celebrated in the Abbey. "Only a minster stands between them," she is said to have observed archly.

### OUR IMPERIAL BACHELOR GUEST.

The visit of the Grand Duke Boris to England is regarded in some quarters as the presage of a Royal engagement. His Imperial Highness has been present at all the important Court functions of the last fortnight, and his splendid physical presence excited great interest at those Royal balls graced by Princes and Princesses, for the Grand Duke is an energetic dancer and has all the charm of manner belonging to the highly-bred Russian. The second son of the Grand Duke Vladimir is, of course, very near to the direct succession to the Russian throne, all the more so that his elder brother's marriage to his first cousin is not recognised by the Greek Church or countenanced by the Tsar Physically the best set-up and best looking of the younger Romanoffs, Grand Duke Boris really distinguished himself in the Russo Japanese War, when, for an act of exceptional bravery—the riding with dispatches through a zone of fire—he was awarded the Cross of St. George, which is in Russia the equivalent to our V. C.

### A PRINCELY MONK.

Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort, has surprised the whole of Germany by suddenly casting aside his princely rank and entering the Dominican monastery at Venio, an ancient and picturesque establishment on the skirts of the Dutch frontier. The Prince is one of the chiefs of the most exclusive of German aristocratic houses, and his sudden resolve has thrown his close relatives into something remarkably like consternation. The family is divided into two religious sects, Protestant and Catholic, but the former branch is poor in contrast with the members of the Catholic side. Prince Carl who has now thrown aside his regal robes in favour of the simple homespun garb of the Dominican friar, had an annual income of nearly £150,000 derived from immense estates in nearly every German state. Although these estates will remain in possession of the family, the Prince will present the church with an offering of three million marks.

### THE REASON.

Gossips retail two versions of the causes which have led to the Prince's retirement from the world of Society. One is that he was disgusted with the want of success which attended his efforts against duelling, especially with regard to the Kaiser's tacit opposition. The other accredited reason is that, notwithstanding his great age and high rank, he had fallen in love with a beautiful woman in humble life, and that the hopelessness of ever making her his wife drove him to seek refuge from the temptations of the world in the quiet of a cloistered life. As to the former version, it is well known that Prince Lowenstein has been recognised in Germany as the leader of the Anti-Duelling League, and his ten years' crusade against the evil was attended with a fair amount of success Not only did he succeed in obtaining the co-operation of a large number of earnest men and women drawn from the best society of Germany, who did their utmost to abolish the practice in the circles where they had the most influence, but he found converts in the King of Saxony, the King of Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. But he did not think these results justified any self congratulation. He was disappointed that his agitation did not spread, and it is just possible that his renunciation of the world is the result of this.

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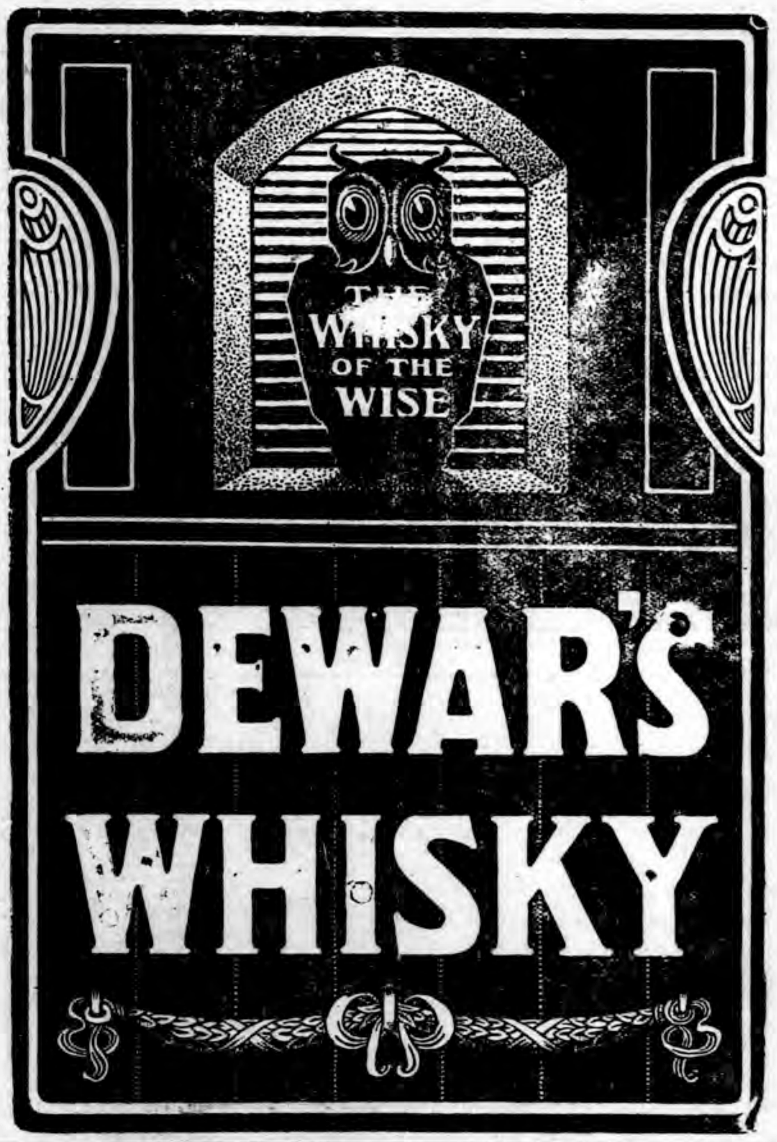
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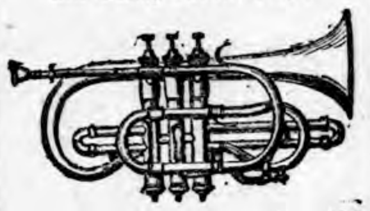

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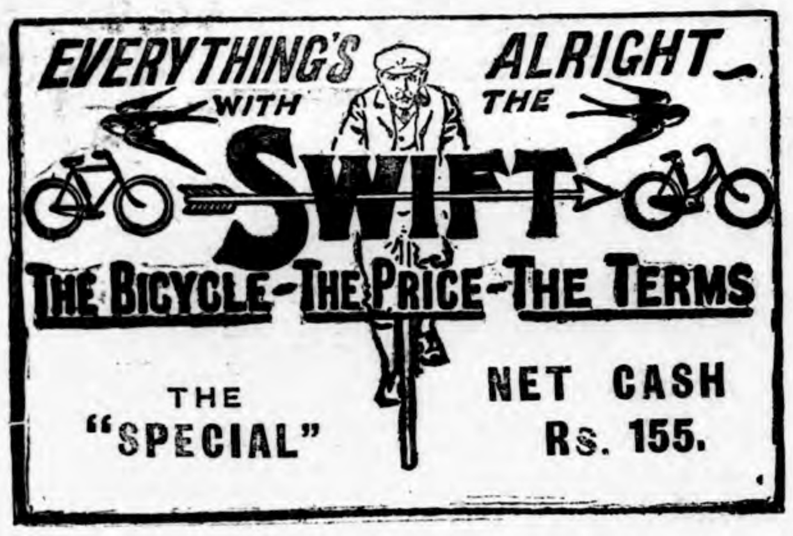

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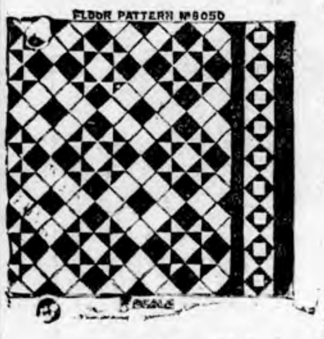

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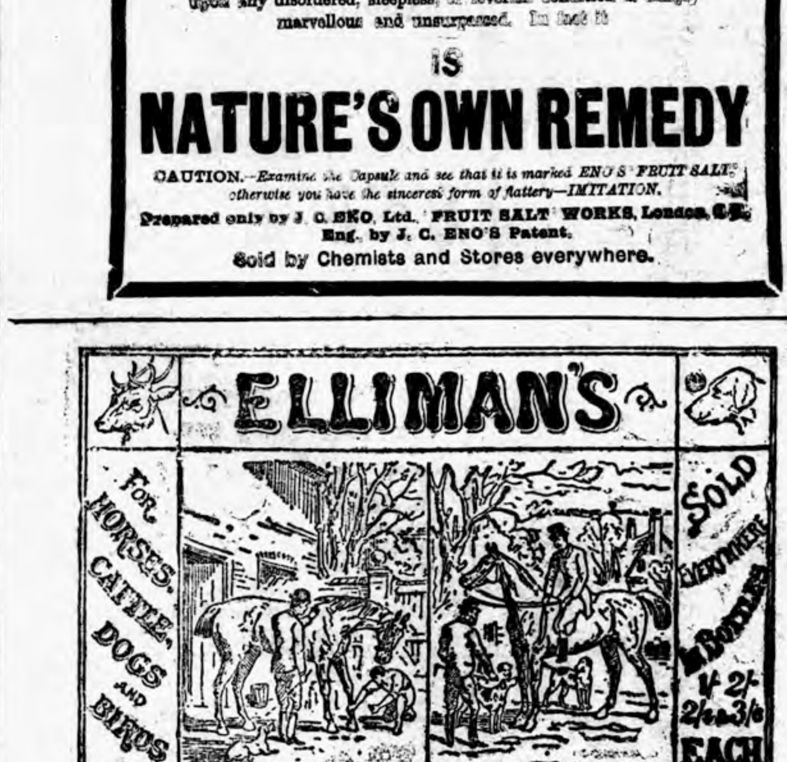

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